

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2007.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

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THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—  
CLASS OF JURISPRUDENCE, ROMAN LAW.—Prof.  
H. J. ROBY, M.A., will commence his Course of at least Nine  
Lectures, on MONDAY, April 30, at 8 p.m. A Lecture will be  
delivered every Monday Evening, at the same hour. The Course  
will contain a Summary View of Roman Law.—Fees, 2s. 2d. Gen-  
tlemen not attending other Classes in the College are required to  
pay, in addition, a College Fee of 5s.  
A. DE MORGAN, Dean of the Faculty  
of Arts and Laws.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the  
Council.

April 6, 1866.

**PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.**—King's College,  
London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a  
COURSE OF LECTURES on FRIDAY MORNING, April 13th,  
at 9 o'clock, having special reference to the Application of  
Geology to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture.  
The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday  
and Friday, at the same hours. Fees, 11s. 6d.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29,  
Great George-st., Westminster, OPEN ON MONDAYS,  
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Ten to Five o'clock.**  
By order of the Trustees,  
GEORGE SCHARF, Secretary and Keeper.

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Office of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

**FRA BARTOLOMEO.**—Lately published, by  
the Arundel Society, a Chromo-lithograph, from the  
Fresco of the "Annunciation." To Members, 12s.; to Strangers, 15s.  
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Majesty THE QUEEN.  
President.—SIR FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.  
The Fifty-first ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place in  
FREMASON'S HALL, on SATURDAY, May 12.  
A. H. LAYARD, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.  
Stewards.

Richard Ansell, Esq. A.R.A.  
David Brandon, Esq. F.R.S.  
F. Peys Cockerell, Esq.  
T. G. Cooper, Esq.  
W. B. Cox, Esq.  
William Galt, Esq.  
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Mark Lemon, Esq.  
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Charles George Lewis, Esq.  
Charles Peter Matthews, Esq.  
Thomas M'Lean, Esq.  
Baron Marchetti, A.R.A.  
W. B. M'Queen, Esq.  
J. C. Parkinson, Esq.  
Lewis Pocock, Esq.  
J. M. Rodriques Rogers, Es.  
Henry Rouler, Esq.  
George Shalders, Esq.  
W. Cornwallis West, Esq.

Dinner on the Table at Six precisely.  
Tickets, including Wine, One Guinea each; to be had of the  
Stewards, and the Assistant-Secretary.  
HENRY WINDHAM PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.  
FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Sec.  
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**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS,  
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EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS AND FRUIT,  
WEDNESDAYS, May 9, June 6, and July 4. Tickets on or before  
Saturday, April 28, 4s.; after that day, 5s. each; to be obtained at the  
Gardens, by Vouchers from Fellows of the Society. John Waterer's  
American Plants in June.  
The last Spring Exhibition, Saturday next, April 21st. Tickets,  
5s. 6d. each.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF  
ENGLAND.**  
ON WEDNESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, Dr. VOELCKER  
will deliver a Lecture "On the Conditions to be observed in carrying  
out Agricultural Experiments in the Field."  
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**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**  
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THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, May 1,  
when the Prizes will be distributed, and an Address will be  
delivered by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., at 2:30 p.m.  
For Prospectuses of the Courses, and Terms, apply to the Lec-  
turers and Medical Officers, or to  
ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

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Means.—By providing carriage ambulances and making such  
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The Committee urge the public to supply funds for securing  
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Hospital Carriage Fund,  
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The ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held at the Freemasons'  
Hall, on Wednesday, April 18.  
JOHN DUKE COLEBRIDGE, Esq., Q.C., M.P., President of the  
day, in the chair.  
Dinner at 6 o'clock. Tickets, One Guinea each, including wine,  
to be had of the Members of the Committee, at the Hall, or of the  
Secretary.

By order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

No. 12, Lisle-street, W.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—April 24.—Leopold  
Auer, and M. Hartigson, Pianist to the King of Den-  
mark, and Professor of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, are en-  
gaged, with Piatelli, Ries, and Goffin.  
J. ELLA, Director.  
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**THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBI-  
TION,** South Kensington, will be OPENED to the PUBLIC  
on the 16th of April. Admission on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs-  
days, Fridays and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d.  
Hours from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Season Tickets at 1s. each.

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near the Spring-grove Station, on the South-Western Railway,  
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For Prospectuses, and any further information, apply to Dr. L.  
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E. BARNES, Secretary, at the Society's Office, 31, Old Bond-  
street, W.

**DR. PICK ON MEMORY.—NEW COURSES**  
will begin on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the West  
London College, Queen's-road, Ray-street, on Friday, 20th inst.,  
at 8 o'clock, at the St. Marylebone Grammar School, Regent's  
Park, on Saturday, May 3, at 3 o'clock, at the Crystal Palace; and  
at 7:30 o'clock, at the St. John's Wood Collegiate School, Winches-  
ter-road; on Mondays, at the Marylebone Institution, at 3 and 8  
o'clock.

**DR. PICK ON LANGUAGE.**—On MONDAY,  
16th inst., DR. PICK will give a LECTURE, at the  
MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, 71, Edwards-street, "On the  
Study of Foreign Languages." The Object of this Lecture will be  
to show how to facilitate the Study of Languages in general, and  
French in particular. Admission, 2s. 6d. Books on Memory,  
2s. 6d.; How to Study French, 3s. 6d. sent by post on receipt of  
stamp. For Private Tuition, and Classes for Languages, apply  
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(in connexion with the University of London).  
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Trustees of the College invite Applications from Gentlemen  
desirous of offering themselves as Candidates for the above Pro-  
fessorship. The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of  
a fixed Salary of 300l., in addition to a proportion of the fees to be  
paid by the Students attending his Classes. It is requested that  
Applications may be accompanied by Testimonials or References,  
and that each Candidate will state his Age, Academic Degree, and  
General Qualifications. Communications addressed "To the  
Trustees of the late John Owens, Esq." under cover to the Sec-  
retary to the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Aston, Solicitor, South King-street,  
Manchester, on or before the 7th of May next, will be duly at-  
tended to, and further information will be furnished if required.  
It is particularly requested that Applications may not be made to the  
Trustees individually.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.  
JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary to the Trustees.  
April 6, 1866.

**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER**  
(in connexion with the University of London).  
PROFESSORSHIP OF LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHI-  
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Students attending his Classes. It is requested that Applications  
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Candidate will state his Age, Academic Degree, and General  
Qualifications. Communications addressed "To the Trustees of  
the late John Owens, Esq." under cover to the Secretary to the  
Trustees, Mr. J. P. Aston, Solicitor, South King-street, Man-  
chester, on or before the 14th of May next, will be duly at-  
tended to, and further information will be furnished if required.  
It is particularly requested that Applications may not be made to the  
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April 11, 1866.

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NEWSPAPER

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Pupils are prepared for the Universities, the Civil and Military Examinations, &c. On the School premises are provided a Chapel, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Laboratory, and Observatory. The names of more than twenty Cambridge Wranglers, including that of a Senior Wrangler, of several first-class Oxford Men, and of many distinguished scholars in the Civil and Military Examinations, are on the Honour List. The EASTER QUARTER commenced on the 9th of April.

**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.** MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, with a view to the Selection of an EXHIBITIONER for a SCHOLARSHIP OF FIFTY POUNDS per annum, for a period of Four Years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or in the Trinity of the Strand, or in the College of St. John, in the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of "Marshall's Charity Act, 1856." And notice is hereby given, that the following are the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say:—

1. Children who are Natives of the Old Borough of Southwark, or of the Parish of St. Andrew's church, or of the Liberty of the Old Borough of Southwark.

2. All Natives of the Old Borough, Parish, or Liberty, educated at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, in the said Borough of Southwark.

3. Natives of the said Borough, Parish, or Liberty, who were educated, not being less than sixteen, or more than nineteen years of age, at the time of such competition.

4. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Saviour, who were born:

5. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, who were born:

No scholar of the two first-mentioned classes will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon the sixth half-year of his attendance at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, Southwark, or at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, as the case may be.

Every person desirous of becoming a candidate for the above Scholarship will be required to send in, at least, before the said 15th day of May next, to leave at, or send by Post to, the Office of the Trustees of the above Charity, at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, a notice in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and of what borough, parish, or place he is a native, and the place of his education; and every Candidate who shall omit to give such notice will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination. Dated this 10th day of April, 1866.

FERDINAND GRUT, Clerk to the Trustees of John Marshall, deceased, 9, King-street, Southwark.

**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.** MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held in the Grammar School of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, with a view to the Selection of an EXHIBITIONER for a SCHOLARSHIP OF FIFTY POUNDS per annum, for a period of Four Years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, pursuant to the Trusts of the Will of John Marshall, late of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of "Marshall's Charity Act, 1856." And notice is hereby given, that the following are the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say:—

1. Children who are Natives of Stamford, and who shall be attending the Grammar School at Stamford, in the County of Lincoln.

2. Scholars attending the said Grammar School, who were born:

No Scholar will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon the sixth half-year of his attendance at the Grammar School of Stamford.

The Parents and Guardians of any Scholar who desires to become a Candidate for the above Scholarship will be required, one week at least before the said 30th day of May next, to leave at, or send by Post to, the Office of the Trustees of the above Charity, at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, a notice in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and of what borough, parish, or place he is a native, and the place of his education; and every Candidate who shall omit to give such notice will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination. Dated this 10th day of April, 1866.

FERDINAND GRUT, Clerk to the Trustees of the Charity of John Marshall, deceased, 9, King-street, Southwark.

**THE MAGIC DONKEYS.**—Roars of Laughter. These wonderful Animals go through their extraordinary Evolution daily, at Ten o'clock in the Evening. The pair sent post free for fourteen stamps.—PUNCH and the CLOWN on their Magic Horses, very funny, post free for fourteen stamps.—H. G. CLARKE & CO., 229, Strand.

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For particulars apply to M. BLANQUET, Officier de l'Université, Boulevard-sur-Mer; or Prospectus may be obtained of M. le Prince, 261, Regent-street, London, W.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Annual Public Debate will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 7.30 p.m., when the company of ladies is requested. Subject: "Is the Character of Napoleon III. worthy of Admiration?"

H. M. Bompas, M.A., LL.B., will open in the affirmative; N. J. Hannen, B.A., will reply. Tickets of Admission to be obtained of the Secretary, FREDERIC GREEN, Hon. Sec.

**MR. CLAUDET, Photographer to the Queen,** 107, REGENT-STREET, QUADRANT, W. THE CABINET SIZE PORTRAIT in favour. Cartes-de-Visite and Vignette Portraits. Several positions are taken, and the sitters have the advantage of selecting from all. Children's portraits by instantaneous process. Daguerreotype or Stereoscopic Portraits restored. They can be copied as Cartes-de-Visite.

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JOHN ROBERTSON, Secretary. Offices: 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

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Standard English Books in every Department of Literature—fine  
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at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY,  
April 17, at 1 o'clock, a Valuable Assemblage of DRAW-  
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THREE GRAND COMMEMORATIVE NATIONAL PIC-  
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Generals before Sebastopol (23 feet by 12), Sir Fenwick Williams  
and his Officers parting with the officers of Kara (18 feet by 10),  
and the Intellect and Valour of Britain (18 feet by 9), each con-  
taining a vast number of portraits painted from life. These  
Pictures from their size and subjects are suitable to a national  
museum, public gallery, or clubhouse, and would confer an addi-  
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They have been admirably engraved by Charles G. Lewis. There are few  
modern historical works which rival the two first-mentioned  
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separately, as may be decided at the Auction. There are few  
modern historical works which rival the two first-mentioned  
pictures in grandeur of composition, fidelity of character, or  
graphic illustration of ennobling events of the present epoch. The  
Intellect and Valour of Britain is a realisation of the happy  
idea of presenting in one view the most renowned and dis-  
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both at home and in the colonies, which the illness of the pro-  
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Claude, Rembrandt  
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Hollar, Schongauer (Martin)  
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JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

## LITERATURE

*A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction; including also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on Eminent Men, and analogous Popular Applications often referred to in Literature and Conversation.* By W. A. Wheeler. (Bell & Daldy.)

ALTHOUGH this be an enlightened age, there may be some young gentlemen who, on opening at the lines in Milton,

When that diabolical victory  
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty,  
Killed with report that old man eloquent,

might possibly know little of Cheronea, and less as to the identity of "the old man eloquent." It is the office of Mr. Wheeler's book to inform those young gentlemen and other equally ignorant persons that the old man was Isocrates; and to reveal to us who the actual personages are who figure in books under fictitious names, or who wrote books under *noms de plume*, as the French have it, of their own choosing. We are told who partly lies behind the mask of "Horace Skimpole," and such persons, who was the calm and stupendous liar satirized under nearly his own name, "Münchhausen"; and we learn the actual christian and surnames of most of the pseudonymous writers and characters that figure as authors of, or as actors in, books of various descriptions. The idea is an excellent one, and, up to a certain point, it is very well carried out. In an extract from Goethe, on the title-page, the editor intimates that a work like this 'Dictionary' can never be properly said to be complete, though it may be accepted as such when everything possible has been done for it that time and circumstance would allow. Taking Mr. Wheeler's own standard, we find that he falls short of the requisite elevation. He lacks neither industry nor fitness; but he has committed an error by including in the noted names of fiction those personages who figure in books of mythology and old classical works. These may belong to fiction, no doubt; but Mr. Wheeler cannot supply any further information about them than is to be found in classical encyclopædias. He cannot tell us who and what those fictitious personages were, out of mythology, though even here the Abbé Banier and Bryant might have helped him to that end; and one result of collecting the classical names is, that he has overlooked many inaccuracies in his definitions that belong more legitimately to such a work. Thus, Mr. Wheeler quotes Hazlitt to prove that Sheridan's Sir Anthony Absolute is an evident copy after Smollett's "kind-hearted, high-spirited Matthew Bramble"; whereas Sir Anthony is really a copy, and a pretty close one, of Trueman senior, in Cowley's 'Cutler of Coleman Street.' Again, Mr. Wheeler repeats the now exploded view of assigning Pope's Atossa to the account of the Duchess of Marlborough, whom it in no way suits; whereas the lady censured under the name of Atossa was James the Second's natural daughter, Kate Darnley, who was first married to the cruel James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and, secondly, to the last Duke of Buckingham of the Sheffield family. "Atossa" fits this duchess to a hair. Mr. Wheeler, too, might have qualified his praise of Henry the First's scholarship, by questioning whether Beaulerc wrote the works that once were assigned to his royal pen; and he might have rendered fuller accuracy to his note that Pope's Belinda (the rape of whose lock of hair by Lord Petre set two families at enmity, and bequeathed a

metrical enjoyment to the world for ever,) was Arabella Fermor, by adding that the lady so poetically named subsided into an ordinary Mrs. Perkins. Again, "Tom Bowling," in its popular sense, does not refer to Smollett's sailor in 'Roderick Random,' but to the hero of one of the best of Dibdin's sea lyrics. We are told that "Cock of the North" was a nickname of the late Duke of Gordon; but the editor omits to notice that "Peacock of the North" was one of the old *sobriquets* of the proud Warwick. Now and then the editor is unintelligible; for example, "Doctor Squintum, a name under which the celebrated George Whitefield (1714-1770) was ridiculed in Foote's farce of 'The Minor.' It was originally given to him by Theodore Hook." As Foote was dead before Hook was born, we cannot see how this could have been. Hook subsequently gave the name, as the editor records, to Irving. In either case, the giver mocked a man very much superior to himself. Again, it is true that Horace Walpole fixed on Goldsmith the name of "Inspired Idiot"; but Mrs. Pritchard had previously had the same honour conferred on her by Smollett's "Great Cham of Literature," Dr. Johnson. We may notice, too, that although "Lilliput" is an imaginary country, it is the name of a parish near Deal, and one probably well known to Swift. Then, a "Norman Reconciliation" doubtless means a difference not reconciled; but when the term is now employed, we refer only to Dufresny's play, 'La Réconciliation Normande,' and to no other source. Mr. Wheeler, on "Don Quixote" and "Sancho Panza," only tells us what we all know; but he is not aware of those recent discoveries at Simancas, which show that under the Don is caricatured the great Duke of Lerma, and under Sancho, the great Duke's secretary.

The compiler would have done excellent service if he had given more illustrations than he has done of other fictitious personages in their relation to real ones. He duly tells us that "Old Mortality" was "one Robert Paterson"; but he neglects to add that old Paterson, whom Scott saw reviving the inscriptions on the tombs of the Covenanters, went to America, and became the grandfather of a Paterson whose widow married the Marquis Wellesley. The sisters of that Mrs. Paterson married the Duke of Leeds and Lord Stafford. The direct blood of Old Mortality went in another and as remarkable a direction. His granddaughter, Miss Paterson, was the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte. The marriage was never "legally" annulled, and a son, who sprang from it, the great-grandson of Old Mortality, is now on the staff of his cousin, the Emperor of the French. Such details as these should be found in Mr. Wheeler's volume; and we recommend him in a next edition to amend his entry on Paterson, as well as those on Dandie Dinmont, Meg Merrilies, Madge Wildfire, and others. He would do well to cancel all the classical subjects that may be easily found in Lemprière, and thus afford himself a larger space for those fictitious personages for whom there has been no abiding place in any dictionary extant. Mr. Wheeler might then find room to inform us on what grounds he thinks Waller made an offer of marriage to Sacharissa; and when noting down that James the First of England was nick-named *Solomon*, he may add that Henri Quatre remarked that he was well-named so, being the son of *David*! Further, he might then remark, that the epithet "silver-tongued" was given, not only to Joshua Sylvester, in the sixteenth, and to polished Bates, the founder of the "dissenting interest," in the seventeenth, but to Barton Booth and Spranger

Barry, the eminent actors, in two parts of the eighteenth century.

What Mr. Wheeler's principle of selection may have been, we cannot well define. He inserts the "White Rose of Raby," the charming Cicely, Duchess of York, and mother of Richard the Third; but no notice is taken of "Joan Makepeace," that pleasant daughter of Edward the Second, Joan of the Tower, the wife of David, King of Scotland. We are rather gratuitously told that Clio was one of the nine Muses; but we look in vain for information as to why the date of printing, in the last page of old books, was called the Colophon, the name of one of the cities that claimed to have given birth to Homer. "Dr. Syntax" is here unidentified; but we should have preferred being told what is extant touching "Dr. Wright, of Norwich," the individual who shares with Mohammed the honour, or shame, of *stopping the bottle*. It is legitimate to tell us that the "Man of Ross" was one Mr. Kyrle, but wherefore omit to record that "Phlos" was the well-known Charterhouse pseudonym for Havelock? The letters C.L.I.O. figure properly as the initials used by Addison as signatures to his papers in the *Spectator*; but we have no enlightenment as to the initial-signatures in the *Biographia Britannica*, of which Dr. Kippis was what Walpole called "the Tinker." These, however, are of considerable interest. C. was Morant; D. Harris of Dublin; under Æ. and X. Dr. Campbell alternated; G. was taken by dear, dry, elaborate, useful Oldys; Dr. Nichols monopolized P. and Broughton took T.; R. was the sign of the Reverend Mr. Hinton; H. was the signature of the author of the articles on the Berties, the Bentincks, Boyle, Browne, the Divine, Byng, Lord Torrington, Fox the Martyrologist, Grindal and Grove. The writer of these articles was Henry Brougham, father of Lord Brougham, and at the time of writing them he was a resident in Took's Court, Chancery Lane, in one of the red-brick houses built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Either in affection or derision, the English have been fond of conferring significant names on men, things and institutions. We have had a dozen names for our Parliaments, including the Bat Parliament, the Dunces, the Addled, the Barebones, and the Rump. All the Talents and the Broad Bottom Administrations were as much satirical as serious names. We have had not only a "Vinegar Bible," from the Clarendon Press misprint for *Vineyard*, but a "Breeches Bible," through a mis-translation of the word rendered "apron"; and when Mr. Place, one of the three tailors who called themselves the "people of England," used to quote the newly-established *Westminster Review*, the other people of England called it the *Breeches Review*.

Bede is said by some to have acquired the name of "Venerable" by mistake, but there is no doubt about the popular application of Ethelred the Unready. Rufus, Beaulerc, Lion Heart, Lackland, Longshanks, Crookback, the worst of these royal additions are of more dignity than the "Turnip Hoer," a popular name for George the First, when he talked of converting part of St. James's Park into a turnip-field. For minor princes "Curthorse" was pleasanter than "Bloody Butcher," applied to the Duke of Cumberland; and "Bloody Mary," conferred by foes, sounds not much, if any, worse than "Brandy Nan." In the troubled time preceding the Commonwealth there was a "give and take" in naming. The Cavaliers alluded derisively to "King Pym"; the Roundheads hailed Charles as the "Last Man," and the Prince of Wales as that almost impossible



contain only one room each. That is to say, the rural districts and cities being taken together, more than two-thirds of the dwellings of Scotland contain less than three rooms,—which is the smallest number of rooms that, in the opinion of the late Prince Consort, ought to be found in the cottage of every agricultural labourer; and considerably more than one-third of the entire number of human habitations are one-roomed cabins, in which men, women, and children of both sexes herd together under conditions that violate common decency. Of these loathsome sties, containing only one compartment apiece, 7,964 are without windows. To realize this state of things the ordinary reader must proceed step by step through a series of repulsive imaginations. Having imagined what it is to be an unmarried man with but a single one-roomed hut for his accommodation by night as well as by day, he must imagine himself a married man living with his wife and children in such a tenement. Then let him fancy himself driven to admit to the narrow hovel half-a-dozen strangers of both sexes and various ages, to be the close companions of himself, his wife, and his offspring. Lastly, let him suppose that this home, shared by a dozen inmates, has no window for the admission of light, no means of ventilation save the door and chimney; and then he will have a scene for 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' which Burns has surrounded with associations of reasonable contentment and pious cheerfulness. Of course these one-roomed habitations are not equally crowded. In Edinburgh there is no dwelling consisting of a single compartment that contains more than fifteen tenants; but that picturesque metropolis numbers 1,530 one-roomed houses, of which 825 contain each six inmates and under, whilst no one of the remaining 705 contains less than that number of occupants. In Glasgow the state of things is still worse; for there the number of one-roomed houses is 2,212, of which number 1,253 shelter seven human creatures, whilst each of the other 959 dwellings has more than seven inmates. Summing up the revolting facts of a part of his story, Dr. Begg says, "There are thus in Scotland no fewer than 7,964 houses—if they can be called houses—without windows! and 226,723 houses of only one apartment; proving that nearly one million of the people of Scotland—or nearly one-third of the entire population—are living in houses—places improperly so called—in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life can be secured, and which are thus totally unfit for human habitation." What wonder that working men who have no better homes like to spend as much of their leisure as possible in tap-rooms, and as little of it as possible in the "domestic circle"? What wonder that girls reared in such sinks of moral and physical impurity turn out wanton and shameless women?

Having set forth the evils which he has long laboured to mitigate, Dr. Begg speaks of the opposition made to his proposals for reform, and also of the means by which he hopes to see his desires accomplished. Foremost amongst the difficulties of his undertaking, he places "the comparative want of sympathy with this movement on the part of some of the higher classes of society in Scotland." It appears that many of the good Scots who are ready enough to denounce sin have a conservative respect for the arrangements that produce sinners. But in spite of the antagonism of wealthy men, who are more heedful for the interests of property than anxious to fulfil its obligations, Dr. Begg looks hopefully to the future; and we are glad to see that his hopes rest upon what working men can do for themselves rather than on the ability and benevolent inclinations of the rich.

"The notion of treating working men as a kind of children," he says, "for whom everything must be provided, is repugnant to their own better feelings, and ought to be discarded." In accordance with this sentiment, he encourages the Scottish working man to join co-operative building societies, and to build themselves the decent dwellings which landlords, as a class, will never build them until they are induced to do so by selfish considerations. Years since, Dr. Begg gave the workmen of Edinburgh this same advice; and very much in consequence of his counsel they established, in 1856, the Edinburgh Co-operative Building Company, on the model of the Co-operative Building Associations of this country. Thus far the Edinburgh Association has been very successful; and its prosperity, the details of which appear in this volume, encourages the writer to think that, when certain legal reforms shall facilitate transfers of land, the respectable working men of Scotland will get more and more accustomed to invest their savings in house property, and be their own landlords. Recommending his countrymen to co-operate for this purpose, Dr. Begg, in 1861, urged them to imitate the working men of the southern section of Great Britain. "In England," he observed to his hearers, "the working men were in the habit of buying up large properties. They had also erected corn and other mills, and had established extensive stores for groceries; and all these had succeeded most admirably. In Birmingham alone the people had bought twenty-six estates; and most of the estates in the locality brought into the market were being bought up by the associations of working men." The action of the Birmingham operatives—drunken helots though they be in Mr. Robert Lowe's estimation—is a lesson which canny Scotchmen had better take to heart.

*On the Cam.* By William Everett, M.A. (Beeton.)

This book consists of lectures delivered at Boston, Massachusetts, on the English University of Cambridge, by one of the best known among her younger graduates, who is also a member of the American University of Cambridge, and the son of that accomplished statesman, the late Mr. Everett. Such a work could scarcely fail to be of interest; but at the present time, when Cambridge has just rejected the proposal of a gentleman to endow a lectureship from Harvard, and when Oxford has been giving the Free-Student system her serious consideration, the incidental comparisons drawn by Mr. Everett between Cambridge University and her daughter in the United States become of grave importance.

We cannot read many pages without seeing that the son has inherited his father's admiration for the English character and institutions, and superadded to it an uncompromising love for Cambridge, her inhabitants and customs.

This is the way in which he speaks of his former comrades:—

"The life of a Cambridge student is a hard one. It is no path of flowers; still less a bed of roses. The scholars at Cambridge are hard-working men, labouring for dear life to obtain prizes and honours offered, perhaps, in the ratio of one to every five competitors. Among these men there is no place for dabbles or dilettanti. With many of them their livelihood as schoolmasters or clergymen depends on their success in scholarship; with others, their early introduction into law or Parliament; and with all of them, that is, all the good ones, it is a real paramount business. For, of all things, an Englishman, and especially a Cantab, detests a Jack-of-all-trades,—a student who does a little classics and a little mathematics, a little row-

ing or a little debating. If such a man, if any man, after taking up the regular studies in the place, begins to flag or fail, his private tutor will unhesitatingly inform him some day that their connexion will terminate with that term. The tutors have no time to attend to men who play [at] studying; they want those who work at it. You may work up to as high or low a standard as you please; but there must be no falling off. Your little accomplishments, athletics, poetry, music, all done pretty well, with which you hope to set off your feeble scholarship, will only be despised, and you will be recommended to confine yourself wholly to them, and give up all idea of scholarship, or else drop them. \* \* The same remarks apply equally to all the other pursuits of the University, to the rowing, the cricketing, and the other amusements. They are all taken up as by professionals and connoisseurs, are all worked on with might and main. The result of this is a tremendous development of activity among all the young men at Cambridge. I can truly say, that all the time I was there, I never knew but one English student whom I could really call lazy. There were plenty who did nothing but their own pleasure,—but they worked on that pleasure so hard, that to call them lazy was cruel injustice. This one individual would indeed be a model of laziness to any nation; but even he, after putting off the preparation for his degree far too long, took hold at the very last with an energy and concentration truly marvellous, and came to a very satisfactory result."

To these general descriptions of Cambridge men there succeed particulars, such as a capital account of an imaginary boat-race, and an admirable analysis of an average student's day. When Mr. Everett enters on his sketch of Cambridge reading, we are glad to find him, as a young American, raising his voice with a fervour almost amounting to passion in favour of the "Old World" studies of the Latin and Greek tongues.

After singing the praises of Cambridge loudly and at length, Mr. Everett shows us the shadows of the picture; but even in this part of his work we find Cambridge abuses tempered and kindly sketched:—

"The first drawback which any resident at Cambridge must feel very keenly, but especially an American, is the vested rights, privileges, perquisites, with which he is surrounded as in a perfect network. I have said everybody is left free to choose his own way of spending his time. So he is by his compeers, but not by his inferiors,—not by those appointed to wait on him and help him. There is connected with an English college a perfect army of servants, marshalled in *corps d'armée*, divisions, regiments, and battalions, and all with an amount of vested rights enough to stifle one with the bare enumeration. In the first place, there are the bedmakers; nominally, there is one assigned to every eight rooms, and she has one assistant under her. Practically, a person once appointed to this seriously lucrative and responsible place never gives it up, although utterly superannuated, toothless, and tottering. Accordingly her one assistant will grow into two, and the two will have three or four extra miscellaneous ones generally floating round, to do everything that their chiefs are too lazy to do themselves. On my own staircase, the bedmaker in chief, a hearty young woman of thirty-five or six, employed her old father, at least seventy-seven or eight years old, to do all her hardest work, in the way of drawing water, &c. Now, these good ladies are much more in possession of your premises than you are yourself. They have a key to get into your room at all hours, even when, as in some cases of peculiar locks, the regular custodian has not. According to their taste or fancy they are more or less on the staircase; but, generally, you are sure to see them from early dawn to noon, from four till six, and a good bit in the later evening. They constitute themselves inspectresses-general over all your belongings and arrangements, and know all about you much better than you do yourself. You are hopelessly in their power, and have your choice of

submitting quietly to their ultra-despotic rule, or of carrying on a constant warfare. In this you have only one advantage, a superior command of language, for the population of Cambridge is very slow of speech, and wholly uninventive. But as they have the whole charge of everything, as their places are very valuable, and they are exceedingly ready to perform extra services for extra pay, they can make you very comfortable or uncomfortable if they will. For instance, they attend to setting out the breakfast and tea in your rooms. For this they order from the butteries every day about twice as much bread and butter as a man wants, and at the end of the day all that's left goes to them, by immemorial custom, as perquisites. And any meats left from a dinner, breakfast, &c., unless specially mentioned by you, go to them as perquisites; and so on. You not only are charged a handsome sum in your bill for their care of rooms, but another separate charge for their beer money; and over and above all this, every undergraduate, not professedly a beneficiary, is expected to pay a good sum more at the end of every term as a pure gratuity. They form an immense body,—several score, all banded together by common interest,—grown old in the college, and handing down their power and property to their nieces and daughters, so that they come, no doubt, to regard it as a perfect family mansion, and hold the undergraduates, and fellows too, completely in subjection. Their honesty is quite above suspicion—in some cases."

After the bedmakers come the gyps, then the porters, then the bootblack, then the washerwoman, then the seamstress, till the student is driven half out of his wits:—

"It is said that an undergraduate, out on a walk, saw a small child tumble into one of the deep, wide, and slippery ditches that stagnate all round Cambridge. At the risk of his life, he fished it out, took it home to its mother, who overwhelmed him with blessings, and went back to college, like Dr. Holmes's clerk, 'with a glow in his heart and a cold in his head.' The next day enter the child's father, full of the most profuse and choice benedictions. The student stopped the flood, assured him he wanted nothing said about it, and was rejoiced the child was safe. The father, instead of moving away, pulled his forelock again, and observed, in the inimitable Cambridge grunt,—'Have n't you got half-a-crown, sir, for a poor man to drink your honour's health in?'"

The second drawback which Mr. Everett points out lies in the expense of a University education; the third, in the fact that the Cambridge system, however good it may be for the genius or the exceptionally hard worker, fails in teaching the average or the inferior man. Mr. Everett, however, considers the last of these disadvantages as an inevitable consequence of English character and manners:—

"England is not a country for average men; every profession is over-stocked, and the only chance is for the man of superior agility and address to climb to a lofty position over the heads of a hundred others. They do need a race of scholars and specialists. There is a place in such a large and crowded population for leaders in every department, be it the study of the Greek prepositions or the development of the lemniscate curve. But they do not want any man of average intellect, who knows a little of everything. There is no call, as there is in our western country, for a man to go out prepared to be a lawyer, a lecturer, a member of congress, a president of an insurance company, and a deacon all at once. In every one of these departments they can find twenty who have made it, and it alone, their speciality, and therefore they will, as each new need occurs, fill it up in the best manner. If Cambridge, therefore, were to seek to educate the average man instead of the extraordinary man, if, instead of giving all her attention to a senior classic who can't solve a simple equation, and a third wrangler who doesn't know the veins from the arteries, she drew up a careful course of study, wherein every student should in one week recite in Greek, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, rhetoric, and French, she would simply be pro-

ducing what there is no demand for, and neglecting what is loudly called for every day."

Mr. Everett's book has been unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a somewhat meddling English editor. We cannot see that an editor was necessary; the lectures and the Preface to them sufficiently explain themselves; but even if there were need of an English introduction, there can have been no necessity for adding foot-notes. We can scarcely call to mind a more remarkable exhibition of bad taste than the fact that Mr. Everett's Union-oratory is repeatedly spoken of in terms of unqualified eulogy by his English editor. Our recollections of the magnificent speech of Mr. Everett upon the Jowett question would have made us view with tolerance a graceful allusion to his oratorical powers; but to have it thrust upon us in the Introduction and a dozen of the notes to boot is more than propriety should allow.

To return to the author himself, he, with great modesty, tells us that had it been easy to procure copies of Mr. Bristed's book, the present work would never have been written; for our part, we are glad that Mr. Bristed's book is difficult to procure, for its flippancy and egotism place it far below the present work, which surpasses it in every point of literary excellence, just as much as it exceeds it in good taste.

We warn our readers against thinking that the character of these lectures is such as to make them interesting only to Americans; on the contrary, we know no book which will give a better, brighter and more truthful account of Cambridge University to those who wish to send their sons thither; and we can with justice say of Mr. Everett's work that it would not have been unworthy of his father's reputation.

*A History of the Gypsies, with Specimens of the Gypsy Language.* By Walter Simon. Edited by James Simson. *With a Disquisition on the Past, Present and Future of Gypsdom.* (Edinburgh, Menzies; London, Low & Co.)

GYPSDOM is, by the world, believed to be "dying out." The traditional gipsy, who used to kidnap children, steal linen spread to dry, rob the out-house,

Where Chanticleer amid his harem sleeps,—like a feathered Mormon,—is supposed to have all but disappeared before the presence of the police and the inclosure of the commons and waste wayside lands, until the whole race will shortly be extinct, like the Moa. Historic doubts are already beginning, and before long the gipsy's deeds will be as dubious as the legend of the robins who covered the babes in the wood, or the babes in the wood themselves! Such is the prevailing laxity of belief in gypsdom. Mr. Simson's book is written to bring the world back to a sense of the reverence due to the gipsy race, the wandering people of the "wonderful story." Mr. Simson is possessed by the idea of the all-pervading gipsy. This book has five hundred pages, every one of which is charged with the mission to prove to the world "that the gipsy race, like that of the Jews, is inextinguishable," and that if they disappear from their tents and waggons, it is only because they have become more intimately mixed up with the general race. We are startled to hear that the gipsy blood is mingled by inter-marriage "with the best and noblest families in the kingdom"! The connexion is carefully concealed, because the gipsies believe that the "ordinary natives" hate and despise them. But though the gipsy blood has thus become "dreadfully mixed," still one drop of gipsy blood endows a man with all gipsy peculiarities.

"For," says Mr. Simson, "the gipsy element of society is like a troubled spirit, which has been despised, persecuted and damned; cross it out to appearance as much as you may, it still retains its gipsy identity." Mr. Simson is as much possessed with the omnipresence of the gipsy as No Popery men are with their belief in the ubiquitous Jesuit in the family. There is no knowing where to find either of them, or rather where they are not. The number of gipsies, confessed and unconfessed, in the United Kingdom is estimated, by Mr. Simson, at three hundred thousand; and the numbers are day by day increasing, for, as he says, "the gipsies are a most prolific race," and if every gipsy, however far removed from the original, retains his full gipsy nature, he is liable to break out into snatches of primeval freedom, and to revert to the days when his fathers "went a-gipsying a long time ago,"—and we may thus have the explanation of the tendency to kick over the traces which sometimes occurs in the best-regulated families.

"A gipsy's life," says the author, "is a continual conspiracy against the rest of the world; he has always a secret on his mind; and from childhood to old age feels as though he had committed a crime be his character never so good." Again, "a gipsy is from his infancy taught to hide everything connected with his race from those around him,"—"to keep quiet as pussy." The distinction between the gipsy and the "ordinary natives," of whatever country they inhabit, "consists in this people having blood, language, a cast of mind and signs peculiar to itself." Mr. Simson has studied the gipsy question; but his Disquisition is so rambling and perplexed, so full of repetitions, that, to have any value, it would need to be re-written and reduced to order.

Mr. Simson pleads for the gipsy as though the old prejudice against the race still existed. He represents the modern gipsy as believing "he would be almost torn to pieces" if he were known as such. Here are some of the signs given by the author by which "the settled gipsy," the gipsies dwelling in houses amongst "the ordinary natives," may be known. "The rough and tumble way in which he lives, his attachment to animals, as horses, asses, dogs, cats or pets of any kind;" but, above all the effect which a word of his own language casually spoken will have upon him, to say "callo chabo" will produce a result not unlike a magic formula, and our readers can try it if they please. Indeed, there is a good list of gipsy words, procured by the author with great difficulty at various times, which will enable "an ordinary native" to cause great surprise to the secret gipsy. The object of this work, and especially of the Disquisition, seems to be a desire to induce all good Christians to look kindly upon the gipsy race, to acknowledge them as men and brethren, to send religious teachers amongst the avowed and tent-dwelling gipsies, who seem, by the showing of Mr. Simson, to be in as great need of religious instruction as Jews and savages. He also hopes to do away with the prejudice which he says exists against them, so that people "should not thank God they have no gipsy blood in them," which, with all his enthusiasm, he is constrained to own that Christian men are disposed to do. He wishes to raise the name of gipsy, and to Christianize the race. This is, so far as we can make out, the object of Mr. Simson's appeal. He is so pathetically in earnest that the reader is constrained to sympathize with him, in spite of the fatiguing jumble of contradictions contained in his Disquisition,—boasting, deprecating, qualifying, and denying by turns.

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Walter Simson, brother or uncle to the editor; it is much more readable than the passionate apology for the race contained in the Disquisition. Both James and Walter Simson seem to be gipsy-mad. The portion written by Walter chiefly concerns the Scotch gipsies and the history of their fortunes in Scotland; but the people are the same everywhere. The sketch of the first appearance of the gipsy race amongst us is interesting and very curious. The early laws made and enforced when they became obnoxious are significant. The gipsies were first seen in England about 1512; but they had come into Scotland seventy years before. In the reign of Henry the Eighth penal laws were enacted "against an outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft or feat of merchandise;" this was the 10th chap. of the 22nd of Hen. 8. Their sins were that they "wandered from shire to shire, and from place to place, in great company, and used great subtlety and craft to deceive the people," telling fortunes, and also committing "many heinous felonies and robberies." Under Queen Elizabeth a law was made by which it was made felony, without benefit of the clergy, for any person being fourteen years, whether "natural born subject or stranger," who should remain with them one month at once or at several times. Many gipsies were transported to the Continent, and many were hanged. A few years before the Restoration, thirteen gipsies were hanged at one Suffolk Assizes. In Queen's Elizabeth's time there were computed to be ten thousand gipsies in England. In Scotland they were more numerous. At first they passed themselves off as persons of consequence from Egypt and pilgrims under orders from the Pope. James the Fourth wrote a letter to the King of Denmark in 1506, on behalf of Antonio Garvino, Earl of Little Egypt, and the other afflicted and lamentable tribe of his retinue, who, by command of the Pope, were "pilgriming over the Christian world." The gipsies continued in good report, or rather were not found out, for many years. James the Fifth of Scotland entered into a league with John Faw, "Lord and Earl of Little Egypt," and a writ in favour of this Prince or Rajah was "subscribed with our hand and under our Privy Seal at Falkland, the 15th day of February and the 28th of our reign." This writ, which is long and complicated, recognizes the laws and customs of the gipsies amongst themselves. But this was their last gleam of prosperity, for they quarrelled bitterly amongst themselves and got into the courts of justice, whereby their true character appeared. But the most fatal thing for them was an adventure which befell King James the Fifth. As he was going on one of his roaming expeditions, disguised as a gaberlunzie man, he fell in with a party of gipsies, who were carousing in a cave near Wemyss, in Fifeshire: whether it was a drunken quarrel, or that the disguised King made love to one of the gipsy women, is uncertain; but a scuffle ensued, in which his sacred Majesty was near being killed, and when order was restored he was kept prisoner and made to carry their wallets, and treated with much harshness. It is possible they did not know him; at last, after some days, he contrived to write on a slip of paper, which he bribed a boy to carry to Falkland, about ten miles off, to tell his nobles that the "guid man of Ballangieck" was in captivity. As soon as assistance arrived, the King caused two of the gipsy tinkers, who had treated him the worst, to be hanged on the spot. When he got back to Falkland, he lost no time in passing an Order in Council by which, "if three gipsies were seen together, any one who chose might

hang two of them, letting the third one go free." This order was followed up by other enactments equally severe; these laws were doubtless the origin of the secrecy which the gipsies observe about themselves and their race to this day. In spite of the laws, the gipsies continued to live and flourish, and to be a people amongst themselves. They were tinkers, skilful workers in metal, horse-dealers, farriers and potters. Some gipsies acquired wealth and dressed in fine clothes. Johnny Faa, a handsome gipsy, "a Lord of Little Egypt," of the same tribe as the foregoing, induced the wife of the Earl of Cassilis to elope with him, in the absence of her husband, who had gone to attend the Assembly of Divines in Westminster, 1643. The husband on his return pursued his wife and recovered her; the whole gang were hanged, and the lady shut up in a lonely tower to the day of her death.

They were fifteen vallant men,  
Black, but very bonny,  
And they all lost their lives for one,  
The Earl of Cassilis' lady.

Mr. Browning's 'Flight of the Duchess' is a poetic version of a similar elopement, without the tragical ending. Gipsies seem to have a touch of genius in whatever work they do; but fickleness and want of staying power, as jockeys call it, are the badge of all their tribe, and the real curse upon them.

The word "*gitano*," Spanish for gipsy, signifies also a flatterer; and all the derivatives ring the changes upon wheedling, enticing, flattering, blandishments,—all being synonyms for "gipsy-like." The sins of the gipsies against their neighbours have been mostly confined to robbing, cheating and flattering; they have very seldom murdered, except amongst themselves. The author's conclusion of the whole matter is, that "it is impossible to say where the gipsy soul may not exist at the present day, for it always remains gipsy; cross it out to the last drop of the original blood, where that drop goes the gipsy soul accompanies it." One drop of gipsy blood makes a man kin to all gipsydom. After this, let all men look to their pedigrees.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Hereward the Wake, "Last of the English."*  
By the Rev. C. Kingsley. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE good English novels based on the stories of ancient history could be told on our ten fingers. Amongst these we should reckon Lockhart's 'Valerius,' and Moore's 'Epicurean,' and Croly's 'Salathiel,' and William Howitt's 'Avenger of Blood,' and Sir E. Lytton's 'Last Days of Pompeii,' but not his 'Last of the Barons,' elaborately wrought as was that story. We allude to this romance purposely, because Mr. Kingsley's occupies analogous ground, and because it is a good novel, though in some small measure flawed by the personality of the tale-teller. He would be at once ancient and modern; he cannot consent to merge Kingsley in Hereward—in this unlike Scott, whose 'Ivanhoe' was as little Scottish as if it had been written by some clerk belonging to an English monastery, and whose want of self-consciousness attested his greatness and creative facility, almost as much the variety of types of character set forth by lines in right of which he ranks with Shakespeare and Molière. Mr. Kingsley, however, must be forgiven for the mixture of styles and allusions which his chronicle contains, because of the vigour with which he has grasped his central figure, and has thrown himself back into the manners and scenery of an old world. His Hereward is real, because of his incomplete rudeness:—a beautiful, stalwart man, with a strong right arm, and a huge faith, and

a stout heart; and yet a failing constancy when age comes on, and sense and spirit are brought into duel. We follow his adventures, here gathered from the old chroniclers, and arranged orderly and well.

According to the fashion of the time, (as Shakespeare hath it)—with implicit trust. For these Mr. Kingsley has had some warrant, but not for the character in the book which divides its interest with Hereward—his wife, Torfrida. This is capitally wrought out. From a few outlines, like the rude sketches on antique tapestry, a strange, complex, living woman, moving midway betwixt superstition, religious devotion and affection, has been evoked, with a force and command over sympathy which no one can exercise save he be a master of his craft. Nothing can be better, for a tale like this, than the tinge of sorcery toyed with, rather than believed in, by Torfrida's self, which gave a strange colour to her beauty; and, during a large part of two lives, a strong influence over the child of nature and adventurer with whom she mated herself. Nothing can be more picturesque than the manner in which she vanishes from the tale at the period of her husband's life when he began to seek for rest and respectability, and to long for another woman; unless it be Torfrida's reappearance at the close, when the song had ceased, and the long day had closed, and the strong right arm was stricken low, and the faithful companion of the wild man, in his hours of struggle and triumph, flung out, in an hour of weakness, asserted her right, in the face of altar and grave, to sit by his bier. The seductions of Alfruda, who won Hereward away from his home-allegiance, and who made "the last of the English" do suit and service to the greatest of the Normans, are shown in too abrupt and fragmentary a fashion. It would seem as if Mr. Kingsley had spent his power on two of his principal figures; and yet the monks and servitors and knights and gay companions who fill the background of the picture are all in their places, and fill the background with life and reality. A little revision would make this one of the best novels of its kind in being. The scenes are thrown off and finished with a vigour which is proportioned to their importance. There are few things better in modern romance-writing than the sack of Peterborough. After the pictures of vicious modern life and social disease with which we have been of late satiated in fiction, this study of a ruder world (yet, it may be, not a worse one) comes with a great relish. We have seen nothing from Mr. Kingsley's hand which gives us so high an idea of his powers as a literary artist.

*Dion and the Sibyls: a Romance of the First Century.* By Miles Gerald Keon. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

THIS novelette is not without merit, although there are occasional marks of inexperience in its execution, and certain mistakes here and there which would seem to show that the author has not had an opportunity of giving the finishing touches with his own hand. The descriptions of Roman costume are so elaborate as to be sometimes a little tedious, and the stage artifices of "a sudden tumult of voices in the distance," and the like, are a little too frequent. Still, Mr. Keon's novel must be read with pleasure by those who are fond of seeing historical personages reproduced on the literary stage; and, apart from its attraction for the antiquary, the story is ingeniously constructed in some parts, and its leading characters command our respect and sympathy. The hero is Paulus Æmilius Lepidus, a young Roman knight, nephew of that Lepidus who shared the sove-

reignty of the world with Octavius and Antony, but of whom little is now known except that he was a member of the second triumvirate. The ex-triumvir himself is brought on the stage, at his lonely castle at Monte Circolo, where he gives an asylum to the mother and sister of Paulus, while the young man is seeking his fortune with the army of Germanicus Cæsar. To understand the nature of the plot, it must be kept in mind that Lepidus has been in retirement for many years, while his brother, the father of Paulus, has died in a kind of exile, after having lost his estates in Italy by confiscation. Augustus, the Emperor, is a kindly old man, just and merciful in his general dealings with his subjects (whatever may have been the sins by which he rose to power), but much under the influence of his relative and intended successor, the dark and cruel Tiberius. Paulus and his mother and sister have come from Greece to Italy, without friends and without power, with the view of vindicating the memory of the deceased, and praying for the restoration of the family estates. Naturally enough, they find the approaches to the Imperial favour closely guarded, and are told—pretty much as an Indian Nawab might now be told in England—that, if they have any claims, the law courts are open to them. How they succeed in making friends for themselves, and effecting their cherished object, it is the business of the author to tell; and the gallantry and high bearing of Paulus constitute an important element of success. The artifice employed by Velleius Paterculus, however, by which Tiberius is converted from a secret enemy into an efficient ally, is the turning-point of their fate; and we must give the author credit for the contrivance, though it may, perhaps, be doubted whether such a trick could have “gone down,” even with a less astute man than the second Roman Emperor. The reader will see less of the Sibyls than the title of the book may lead him to expect; but the mystery with which those good ladies are always supposed to be shrouded may account for this. Dion, or Dionysius, is a young Athenian teacher, “the last of the great Greek philosophers,” and he is also one of the earliest Christian saints—being transformed, in the last page, into that far-famed Champion of Christendom, St. Denis of France. In the same page, Longinus is married to Agatha, the young and beautiful sister of Paulus—an event which, we confess, surprises us not a little, since we fully understood that the young lady in question gave her heart and promised her hand to Velleius Paterculus at page 294. Perhaps in a future edition we shall have an action for breach of promise, “Velleius versus Agatha.” We hope the jury will mark their sense of the young lady’s perfidy, for we do not like to see honest hearts trifled with!

*Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry the Third. From the Originals in the Public Record Office. Selected and edited by the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D. Vol. II. 1236—1272. (Longmans & Co.)*

WITHIN the six and forty years which comprise the period when these letters were written, many occurrences of great interest arose, some illustrations of which would have been very desirable. Dr. Shirley, indeed, on his title-page would lead us to expect the correspondence of only six and thirty years; but the letters commence with the year 1226, and not, as the title-page informs us, in 1236. This includes all but ten years of Henry’s long and chequered reign. The preface to this second volume is almost as important as the text of the letters itself; for, it contains not merely a summary of the whole

collection, but able and lucid details explanatory of much of the political, social and religious matters mentioned in the correspondence.

Politically, these letters are not of great importance; nor, in connexion with religious subjects, do they throw any valuable light on dark places. Of the “details which bring home with vividness the domestic life of the period,” some few are of interest; but, as Dr. Shirley adds, “to the editor himself, what has seemed the most distinctive interest of the letters arises from the insight which they give into the practical working of the Government. What justices, and sheriffs, and seneschals, and proctors really did; where the abuses of the Government really lay; how far the powerful or the rich could or could not evade the law; how much was dependent on the personal character of the sovereign; how far or how often the career of a statesman was really open to a subject; what were the everyday relations between the Church and the State.” These things, which are not to be learnt in old chronicles, or from modern historians, may be in some degree, though perhaps not so fully as Dr. Shirley supposes, learnt in the letters which he has collected.

One historical lady of great contemporary importance appears in these pages. Henry’s sister, Eleanor, had been married to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, son of the Earl who had been Regent of England during Henry’s minority. The King’s widowed sister was subsequently married to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. This second match excited the anger of the King’s brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and a sharp letter from Henry to the Barons of the Cinque Ports forbids their obeying the orders of Richard, who had risen against the King on account of his furthering that match! Simon de Montfort, although christened in his father’s name, was a second son; and it is one of the anomalies of the peerage that he was confirmed in the succession to the paternal title and estate by the King, with the consent of his elder brother, Almaric. This instance of self-denial on the part of an heir to an earldom is unparalleled in the annals of the peerage.

Richard of Cornwall’s dislike to the union of his sister, Eleanor, with De Montfort was not without good reason. Yet twenty years of the married life of the latter had passed away before Simon proved himself to be the rudest man in England, by giving the King the lie—to his face. A few years after the more serious quarrels of the Barons with the King broke out, of which Simon was the very life. His Countess seems to have gone heartily with her lord. The soul of Henry was sorely vexed, and he appealed to Louis the Ninth, or to his Queen, to arbitrate between himself and Leicester and his wife with respect to the contentions, disputes and quarrels which had long been going on, as was well known to Louis himself. With knowledge of the utter disregard which Henry had for the truth, his brother Richard counselled him to abide, as he had promised, by whatever award the arbitrator might pronounce between him and the Earl and Countess of Leicester. This was the last thing that Henry thought of doing. The quarrel had passed from domestic to political. If Simon summoned knights to meet him to discuss public affairs, Henry bade the latter repair to him. Then came the royal disaster at Lewes, and capture of Henry; the meeting of the first actual Parliament of England, of which De Montfort may be said to have been the founder; and, subsequently, the fatal day, in which Simon and his eldest son, Henry, were slain at Evesham. The consequent release of the King was speedily followed by his order to stop his sister at any of the ports by which she

might attempt to leave the kingdom. Eleanor had a treasure with her in hard cash, and Henry was anxious, for that, and, as he says, for many other reasons, to have the lady under safe arrest. There is a document, in which Henry offers terms to Simon, a surviving son of the attainted Earl, to be accepted then, or never; with promise of safe conduct. At this time the younger Simon was probably with his friends, lying in the isle of Axholme, but the document seems to imply that he was abroad. Henry speaks of his unwillingness to visit on the younger Simon the sins of his father, though these were great enough, joined, perhaps, with those of the son, to legally debar him from succession to his inheritance. This was but a transient impulse of clemency. The next Earl of Leicester was Edmund Plantagenet, on whom that dignity was conferred by his brother, Edward the First. All the letters illustrating the history of the De Montfort family will be read with interest. In the other correspondence there are frequent allusions that will arrest the reader’s attention, and, perhaps, do violence to any preconceived ideas of the moral rectitude of kings, and of the respect which was not invariably paid to them by their liegemen. We will notice, that the volume adds two names which probably will be new to those even who are curious in such matters. One is Licoricia, belonging to a Jewess; the other is the designation of an Archdeacon of Wells, in the somewhat cacophonous form of the Rev. Peter Chaceporke,—a good man, no doubt, but his Saxon ancestors were probably thralls, whose duty was to look after the pigs.

*Statement adopted by the Graduates of the Queen’s University in Ireland assembled in Public Meeting in Belfast, on Wednesday, 6th December, 1865.*

*University Education in Ireland.* By J. E. Cairnes. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Freedom of Education: What it means.* By James Lowry Whittle, A.B. (Dublin, Hodges & Smith.)

THE question of Irish university education, which was discussed at some length in these pages three or four weeks ago, is still in abeyance, and at the present crisis in politics we can hardly hope for an immediate settlement. It may not be useless, therefore, in the breathing-time thus given, to examine the question a little more closely, and to see what case is made out for and what against the system of higher secular education. The three pamphlets at the head of this paper are all, in different forms, protests against the course indicated by the Government as that which they mean to pursue. Taken in connexion with the memorials of the Catholic prelates, which have been previously treated of in the *Athenæum*, they give us a fair sample of the arguments on both sides of the question.

Those who oppose the ministerial policy on this important point of Irish education may be divided into two very distinct classes; those, namely, who are adverse to any concession to the Catholic party, and those who merely disapprove of the projected changes in the Queen’s University, as calculated to subvert the secular scheme of education without producing any commensurate good result, or even satisfying the priesthood. We must be careful to distinguish the former, who are for the most part Irish, men still leavened with the old spirit of Protestant ascendancy, from the latter, to whom we ourselves incline. We hold that while on the one hand provision should be made for any large section of the nation which conscientiously objects to the present authorized system of university education, on the other hand it

would be both illogical and dangerous to establish the hybrid scheme proposed by Sir George Grey.

We have said if any large and important section of the Irish desire the sanction of Parliament for a sectarian college, that sanction should, with certain necessary limitations, be granted. But it is just this assumption which is strenuously denied both by Prof. Cairnes as the representative of the Queen's Colleges, and by Mr. Whittle, the writer of the pamphlet which stands last upon our list, as the representative of the Roman Catholic laity. The position of the Ultramontane party in Ireland has become, from being, as it was twenty years ago, defensive, an entirely aggressive one. It has claimed not only a right of supervision over laymen in things spiritual, but a right of guidance in matters purely temporal, and, in especial, in education. The loudness with which the priesthood have urged their views has drowned the voice of educated lay opinion in Ireland; that voice has now begun to be heard, and it has given us few utterances more important than the pamphlet of Mr. Whittle.

The claim of the Catholic hierarchy for a charter for their college in Dublin—which we look upon as to a certain extent perfectly just—is based upon two statements: the first, that the Queen's Colleges have failed to take root in Ireland, or at least among the Catholic population; the second, that the Catholic colleges have so taken root, and are acceptable to the lay community. Both these statements are impugned by Prof. Cairnes and Mr. Whittle; and their reply to the charges of Dr. Cullen and Mr. O'Reilly appears conclusive. When it is alleged that the Queen's University and its constituent colleges have failed, it must be meant that as compared with other universities they have not attracted a fair proportion of students. Now, it must be remembered that an institution only fourteen years old cannot be justly brought into comparison with Oxford and Cambridge, nor Ireland with England. A fairer standard might be afforded by the Universities of London and Dublin. It must be recollected, however, that in the Queen's Colleges residence is strictly enforced, which is not done either in London or in Dublin. Notwithstanding this rule, which in a poor country is certainly a drawback, the number of students attending Trinity College, Dublin,—and this number includes almost all the clerical students of the Established Church,—is estimated by the authorities at nearly 1,000; the number attending the Queen's Colleges during the session 1864-1865 was 837, and it is believed that the present year, of course still uncertified of, shows a large addition to this number. But the most remarkable and hopeful fact respecting these colleges, and that in which they contrast most favourably with every other existing university, is the rapid and steady progress which they have made within the last ten years. The statement of the graduates gives the number of students attending the three Queen's Colleges as follows:—In 1857-58, 445; 1858-59, 490; 1859-60, 546; 1860-61, 657; 1861-62, 758; 1862-63, 787; 1863-64, 810; 1864-65, 835. This year a further increase, we believe, has taken place, but it is, of course, yet uncertified. The second point insisted upon by the priesthood, and shown to be unfounded by the statistics given in the Graduates' Statement, is that the Catholics of Ireland have not accepted the Queen's Colleges, nor taken advantage to any large extent of their teaching. "The number of students," say the Graduates, "who have entered the colleges up to the end of last session (1864) was 3,330, thus classified:—Established Church, 957; Roman Catholic, 938; Presby-

terian, 1,197; other persuasions, 238." The great preponderance of Presbyterians is to be accounted for by the fact, that the Presbyterians make use of Belfast College as their theological seminary, a purpose which is served for the Established Church by Trinity College, Dublin, and for the Roman Catholics by Maynooth and the diocesan and monastic academies. In fact, the Catholic element has increased just as steadily as the Protestant, as the tabular statement of two late years show.—

	Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
In 1862-63	212	214	277	84
1864-65	231	229	278	112

The number of Roman Catholic students then attending the Queen's Colleges in the last session was 229; a considerable number—estimated by Mr. Whittle, himself a Catholic graduate, at 100—chiefly of the higher and wealthier class attend Trinity College. This gives about 330 Roman Catholics receiving university education as against 1,569 Protestants of all denominations. This disproportion is insisted upon as showing that the Queen's Colleges are not accepted by the nation; but as Professor Cairnes and Mr. Whittle point out in the case of the Protestants the important element of clerical students is included, and in the case of the Catholics omitted. Now, it must be remembered that while in mere numbers the Catholics of Ireland so vastly outnumber the Protestants, the latter excel their rivals in wealth and social position. Among the classes, therefore, who would be enabled to avail themselves of a university education, the Protestants predominate in the proportion of at least two to one. How then will the proportion stand if, to balance the clerical element in Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Belfast, we have regard to those Irishmen who are studying for the priesthood? The latter are estimated by Mr. Whittle at about 1,000; but keeping in view the statistics furnished by Mr. O'Reilly to the Catholic Congress at Malines, we are disposed to think that the number might be fairly doubled. Maynooth, with 500 students, and a larger endowment than the three Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University put together possess, heads the list. Then come the large clerical seminaries of All-Hallows and Holycross; then 15 or 16 diocesan seminaries, and at least as many monastic institutions of the same kind; lastly, the well-endowed and largely attended Irish Colleges of Paris, Louvain, and Rome. The lowest computation would set these down collectively for, at least, 1,500 students, which, added to the 330 at the Queen's Colleges and at Trinity College, together with such numbers as the Catholic University can boast, would bring up the number of Catholics receiving the higher education to 2,000 against 1,500 Protestants of all creeds.

These facts prove clearly enough that the Queen's Colleges have not failed in their object: that, on the contrary, they do educate the youth of Ireland in fair proportions. It may put the matter more distinctly before the English reader if we compare them with an English institution which has met with great and acknowledged success. From the Graduates' Statement (p. 24) we extract the following noticeable numbers. The Queen's University in the first 14 years of its existence (1852-1865) granted 886 degrees; the London University in the first 14 years of its existence (1839-1852) granted 841 degrees.

The second position taken by the Irish prelates, namely, that the Catholic University has succeeded in winning the support of the nation, is disputed by Mr. Whittle as a Catholic

layman. It is true, the priests reply, that the Catholic University has suffered from its want of an incorporation; but, on the other hand, it has had many and great advantages. The whole sacerdotal power has been exercised in its favour; neither threats nor inducements of a softer kind have been spared; it has, through its affiliation to the London University, the power, practically, of obtaining degrees; it is better endowed than any one of the Queen's Colleges, and in the important faculty of medicine it has the overwhelming advantage of a metropolitan situation. Yet, as far as we can learn without authorized statistics, the number of students does not exceed 150, and from the papers published in the Calendar for the year before last the curriculum appears meagre in the extreme. The cause, no doubt, of this failure lies in the stringency of the observances, the sacramental test, and the worrying supervision exercised in every trifling detail of college life.

Apart from the value of Mr. Whittle's pamphlet in its bearings upon education, it is, we think, a significant manifestation of the growth in Ireland of a Catholic liberal party—such as, in this country, was for a time so worthily represented by Sir John Acton, the accomplished editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*. Mr. Whittle is, we are sure, a sincere Catholic,—but a Catholic layman;—of the school of Dr. Doyle, not of Dr. Cullen. He is one of the school of free Catholicism, of Lamennais, of Dollinger,—above all, of Montalembert. That party, whether in the Catholic Church or out of it, it is our interest as well as our duty to foster, for in them we may find our most loyal allies in Ireland. Though we may not be inclined to indorse all Mr. Whittle's opinions, we are glad to meet with a work so thoughtful and liberal as this outcome of educated Catholic opinion.

With regard to the broad question, whether we should exclude any considerable body of Catholics from university degrees, we adhere to the opinions previously expressed in these pages. Let the Catholic College in Dublin be incorporated as a University if it can be shown that it has attained sufficient importance as a college to deserve that rank; but let us not imperil the great experiment of mixed education by such illogical half-measures as the Government have shown themselves disposed to inaugurate.

*The Tribute Book: a Record of the Munificence, Self-Sacrifice and Patriotism of the American People during the War for the Union.* Illustrated by Frank B. Goodrich. (New York, Derby & Miller.)

Nor much more than twelve months since, when Southern sympathizers were making so much noise in English society that their clamour was mistaken by many people for the voice of the nation, a well-known member of our American legation was sitting at a London dinner-table, when conversation turned upon the policy and prospects of the people of whom he was the only representative at the party. "But how about your debt?" exclaimed a young nobleman. The silence which followed the inquiry was broken by a characteristic reply that raised the good humour of the company, and made the youthful interrogator feel that he had better have held his tongue. Instead of bristling with indignation at the doubt whether his country would pay her just debts, the unruffled American, with just a grain of national arrogance spicing his words, answered, "How about our debt? Well, I should not be surprised if three or four hundred American gentlemen were to meet together, and arrange to pay it off."

That which the clever official uttered in jest was justified, perhaps was suggested, by what his countrymen had for years been doing in earnest. Let the detractors of the United States sneer and laugh to the best of their ability, they cannot alter facts which give History one of her brightest tales of self-sacrifice and generous enthusiasm. Governments have ere this been known to win bloody battles without the aid of popular sympathy, and cases abound where the victorious champion of a dynasty has entered the capital of his sovereign amidst the muttered curses of the people. But, save under exceptional circumstances, war, while it lasts, strengthens the hands of rulers—however much it may injure the ruled—by drawing to the support of authority the men who in periods of security are its sharpest critics and most troublesome opponents. Common danger unites parties and puts minor matters of contention out of sight. Moreover, because it is the chief of all human calamities, war stirs the hearts of nations, rousing the poetry of every class, and calling forth the heroism alike of the feeble and stalwart. In common with all nations, England sends her heart as well as her armies to battle, and delights to work for her soldiers at home whilst they are fighting and dying for her at a distance. The memories of the Crimean struggle would alone make us regard national self-sacrifice as the natural and necessary companion of national trial; and they are also lights whereby we can recognize the magnificent completeness with which private and unforced endeavour supported the governmental action of the American people throughout their late troubles. The great account of national devotion is now proudly put before the world; made out as such a grand bill ought to be,—not with greedy care for paltry items, not with a cashier's anxiety to swell the total to the uttermost farthing, but with the generous moderation of a munificent giant, who, having given to the full measure of his greatness, is careful not to over-estimate his charity. Thus drawn out, the record makes it clear that whilst the Americans were paying in taxes 3,000,000,000 of dollars for the prosecution of the war, they voluntarily contributed *seventy millions of dollars* "to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succour the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones." The editor observes, that had he included in his little bill the sums voted *unanimously* for bounties by the inhabitants of towns, and other amounts that might fairly be regarded as voluntary contributions to the war, the total would be one hundred millions.

Seventy millions of dollars! Let the ladies who are lost in their calculations about Miss Edwards's 'Half-a-Million of Money' think what these words mean! Let the clever gentlemen who will sneer over the account at their clubs, and mutter something about "Paid in greenbacks; all in greenbacks, bless you," turn these seventy millions of dollars into English sovereigns; and after making due allowance for the greenbacks, they will have a rather heavy load of pestiferous gold on hand. Some of the items are truly American in the special aims and their proportions. Cheques for sums varying between fifteen thousand and one thousand dollars, cargoes of meal and clothing, a magnificent steamer, are amongst the gifts of the merchant princes of America. The frigate Vanderbilt, presented to his country by Mr. Cornelius

Vanderbilt, "was worth, in money, not far from three-quarters of a million of dollars." Whilst the great capitalists of the country thus gave of their abundance, humbler persons, in every condition of society, contributed, in accordance with their means, money or money's worth—authors giving their books, artists their pictures, tradesmen their wares, mechanics their labour. Its fabricators would now gladly bury the ridiculous calumny which charged American gentlemen with meanly shirking the dangers of battle, and accused the North of fighting her battles by foreign mercenaries; and they will be all the more anxious to put the foolish lie out of sight when they learn a piece of news about some of those German and Irish substitutes, concerning whom so much has been said. "When the draft," says Mr. Frank Goodrich, "was resorted to as a means of filling the ranks, the exemption of a large portion of the community, by reason of age, sex, or infirmity, was a necessary consequence. And yet those exempted were no less interested in the result than those upon whom the lot fell. . . . Hence arose a class of substitutes called 'representative substitutes': men voluntarily sent, and their bounty paid, by persons on whom the Provost-Marshal had no claim. Every man thus secured was a clear gain to the army; he was in no sense what is understood by the term 'substitute,' but literally an addition to the arms-bearing population. . . . Many thousands of recruits of this kind were sent to the armies in 1863-64; it is impossible to fix upon the number with precision." Much of the seventy millions was raised by fancy fairs of stupendous proportions, in their management of which the American ladies proved themselves able and ingenious financiers. The "Great Central Fair of Philadelphia" alone brought one million and more dollars. Amongst the many droll devices used for raising this sum one plan deserves special notice. "In Catawissa, the young men were invited to declare by vote who was the handsomest and best young lady of the place, on condition that each inclosed in his vote the value of 'one day's income or one day's labour.' Miss Hattie S. Reissnyder was returned by a large majority, having received three hundred and twenty votes more than all the other Catawissans put together."

Whilst money rolled into the gift-box from every quarter, American gentlewomen were leaving their luxurious homes to serve as nurses in the military hospitals in such numbers that Florence Nightingale's Transatlantic imitators must be computed by thousands. In Northern homes the women plied their needles incessantly for the soldiers, and from many workrooms no article was sent forth to the army-stores until the worker had stitched a line of comfort and sympathy upon the gift. A soldier in Grant's army would, in due course, receive a pair of stockings to which the knitter had labelled these lines,—

Brave sentry, on your lonely beat  
May these blue stockings warm your feet;  
And when from war and camps you part,  
May some fair knitter warm your heart!

The heart of the sick private must have been stirred in its depths when he read on his hospital quilt, "My son is in the army. Whoever is made warm by this quilt, which I have worked on for six days and almost all of six nights, let him remember his own mother's love." Amongst other fine deeds done most gracefully by the people of the United States in this fearful crisis of their history, must be remembered their contributions towards the relief of sufferers from the Cotton Famine in England, Scotland and Ireland—contributions amounting in all to 347,415 dollars, for which the donors received many hearty blessings from the grateful reci-

pients, and much hearty abuse from some of their English censors.

The style in which this account is drawn out reflects great credit on the accountant and his co-operators. Filling more than 600 quarto pages of creamy and delicately toned paper, beautifully illustrated by artists of excellence, and set in sumptuous covers, it is a record worthy of the actions which it commemorates; and in the coming centuries, we doubt not, Americans will open the book, and point with pride to the places where their ancestors' names appear.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*How to Cook or Serve Eggs in a Hundred Ways.*

By Georgiana Hill. (Routledge & Sons.)  
ALL persons who sustain life after the fashion of mortals moving in civilized societies know that eggs may be boiled hard or boiled soft,—may be advantageously served up in salads and game pies, or used in the manufacture of puddings and custards,—may be converted into omelettes, or beaten up with hot alcoholic drinks,—may be poached and eaten with fried bacon, or kept till they are rotten, and then thrown into the teeth of political opponents who are rash enough to make themselves conspicuous in election riots. These and some dozen other ways of dealing with eggs are known to every right-minded householder who keeps fowls in his back yard, or a running account with his milkman. But the title of this serviceable handbook on an important branch of culinary art will cause many a reader to express astonishment at the ingenuity which has discovered no less than one hundred different ways of treating one of the most common kinds of food. The surprise of such readers will not be lessened when they learn from the author's Preface that "in the wide and ever-extending circle of French cookery, no less than 685 ways of preparing eggs are recognized." From these 685 processes Miss Georgiana Hill has chosen the 100 which seemed to her the most calculated to increase domestic happiness and further the grand purpose of rational existence; and while we commend her selection to the careful notice of all professional and amateur cooks and women desirous of rendering themselves efficient housewives, we advise all inquiring minds to refer to its pages for information concerning some of those culinary phenomena for which the guests at luxurious tables sometimes vainly endeavour to account. Here is the solution of a problem that must have puzzled Lord Dundreary times without a number:—"Eufs en surprise.—Empty the eggs by making a hole at each end and blowing them; clean and dry the shells, and with a little yolk of egg and flour stop up the hole at one end; let this harden properly. Fill the whites of eggs make some chocolate cream; fill the shells with it by means of a small tun-dish; stop up the remaining orifices; throw the stuffed shells into boiling water; take them up after a minute or two; remove the paste from the ends, and serve them in a folded napkin." Well do we recollect the sagacious countenance of an Oxford Undergraduate, who, to a friend's inquiry, "What on earth is that big white thing there?" replied, "It is a sort of ostrich's egg, laid, you know, by an ostrich of a very big sort, and then boiled hard, you know; and then served up without the shell—you understand." Of course, the hearer thus addressed gave a prompt assurance that he understood it all. The author of this treatise, however, accounts for the prodigy in another way, thus:—"Eufs Montreux.—Break as many fresh eggs as you think will suffice for your purpose; keep the yolks and the whites separately. Have a very well-cleaned bladder; fill it with the yolks, tie it tight; put into boiling water, and turn it about until the eggs are well done. Remove the bladder, and place the yolks inside another bladder large enough to contain the whites as well; fasten securely and boil till done. Take away the bladder, and serve the egg upon a chicken-gate or poultry sauce." No doubt, in mindfulness of a homely precept, and out of respect for the age and sagacity of the British public, Miss Georgiana Hill refrains from teaching her readers how to suck eggs.

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*Orange Blossoms.* Edited by T. S. Arthur. (Hamil-  
ton, Adams & Co.)

In that library of printed paper, over the doors of which "Grass is Green" would be the appropriate motto, this present to young married people would cut a gay figure. That forbearance is better than wrangling,—that by thrift money is saved,—that conjugal infidelity (like "opportunity neglected") commonly brings repentance,—that good masters make good servants,—that those who cannot govern themselves cannot govern their children,—these, and a hundred truths besides, no less new, are here expounded in little tales, with a lamb-like meekness not to be over-estimated. The book is of American origin: the prettiest thing about it is its white and gold binding.

*Incentives to the Higher Life: Discourses.* By William Chatterton Coupland. (Trübner & Co.) We can bear with affectation in any other place better than the pulpit. The writer of these sermons, seven in number, (because of "the peculiar charm in that sacred number," is critical on the "droning" state into which the pulpit has fallen, and talks in the semi-transcendental jargon, of which we have had enough and to spare, of the necessity of the preacher being "a whole man." Throughout his seven orations, the tone of conceit and self-consciousness indicated by the above is consistently maintained. Mr. Coupland quotes the Laureate, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Coventry Patmore, and 'Faust,' and appears, to our judgment, as un-muscular a Christian as we have ever encountered. Simplicity and holiness go hand-in-hand. The wiser the teacher, the clearer his teachings. Do these attitudinizing orators ever call to mind "the Sermon" when they are writhing among far-fetched epithets and remote allusions, under the fallacious notion of avoiding commonplace?

*Memorabilia Ecclesiæ: a Selection of Passages of Interest connected with the History of the Christian Church.* By Henry Grant. (Hatchard & Co.)

It is not very plain what object Mr. Grant proposes to himself in this work. It is, in substance, a volume of extracts from popular books; but without the textual accuracy of a regular series of citations. Neander, Bingham, Gibbon, and Todd supply the chief materials; the chapters of these authors being rewritten by Mr. Grant,—not to their advantage, the reader will be sure; and weakened by reflections and "improvements" liberally contributed by Mr. Grant. The book appears to us a mistake in every way.

*The Bible Word-Book: a Glossary of Old English Bible Words.* By J. Eastwood, M.A., and W. A. Wright, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Eastwood's share in the authorship of this book is stated to have been his preparation of a series of papers, entitled 'Notes on Scriptural and Liturgical Words,' for a Sunday-school periodical. Mr. Wright, with a higher and wider aim, has enlarged the plan and added to the materials. He very properly calls attention to the fact that our authorized version of Scripture, though completed in 1611, was founded upon the various versions which preceded it, and consequently exhibits the gradual advance of our language from the publication of Tyndale's New Testament, in 1525. Hence, to explain and illustrate its phraseology, recourse must be had to the literature of the period between these dates. It is this illustration, by quotations from writers of that age, which appears to have been Mr. Wright's part of the work, together with many other changes and additions. Excellent as are the materials he has supplied, we think he would have done better if he had produced an entirely new work of his own upon antiquated words found, not merely in Scripture, but in other writings, instead of altering and enlarging a work of such limited scope as Mr. Eastwood's. In its present form, it is scarcely so suitable for the purpose of simply explaining Scriptural words now obsolete or altered in meaning as it was before, or as the glossaries already published, to which he refers; while, on the other hand, it is not complete enough to satisfy those who desire to have a collection of words more or less obsolete from other sources, and current in other periods,

with correct explanations of derivation and meaning, followed by appropriate illustrative quotations.

*Out West: a Series of Letters from Canada and the United States.* By George Tuthill Borrett, M.A. (Groombridge & Sons.)

Mr. Borrett is an intelligent tourist, less enslaved by insular prejudices than most young Englishmen, and capable of doing justice to men whose manners were gained in a bad school, and whose trowers violate every principle laid down by Poole; but his trip to Transatlantic scenes that, through books or personal observation, have in these later years become as familiar to Englishmen as Regent Street or the Sussex cliffs, put him in possession of no facts that justify the publication of this volume. Feeling that this is the case, he insinuates, after the fashion of youthful scribes, that private friends—those amiable people who are ever ready to give palatable advice—should be held accountable for his indiscretion in editing the letters of which he says, "Whatever merit they may have consists in their presenting to the reader a traveller's first impressions of the country and people of which they speak, recorded from day to day, without afterthought or reconsideration. By the desire of some who saw them in manuscript they were printed for private circulation amongst those for whom they were originally intended; and their favourable reception in that limited circle has induced the writer to think that others also may find in them something to interest and amuse." Superior in sagacity and temper to the average of English tourists, Mr. Borrett does not stigmatize as savage and boorish every American usage that is at variance with European etiquette; and even when he smiles at certain exhibitions of bad taste or want of manners that have provoked the angry derision of a long line of book-making Englishmen, he is content to smile, and leaves others to swear. "I know at present, at least," he says of life on an American river-boat, "no other place where you can see a working artisan in fustian sitting down at table next a well-dressed lady, and lounging on an elegant sofa side by side with a high-bred swell. And, then, there is such a delightful air of perfect independence and absence of respect for anything or anybody—an amount of self-possession which is quite charming; and yet a certain civility withal, but rude and unpolished, as I should hardly have expected it in a district where the population is considerably more than half of it of French extraction."

*The Criterion; or, the Test of Talk about Familiar Things: a Series of Essays.* By Henry T. Tuckerman. (New York, Hurd & Houghton.)

THE subjects of these essays are Inns, Authors, Pictures, Doctors, Holidays, Lawyers, Sepulchres, Actors, Newspapers, Preachers, Statues, Bridges. These topics are treated with ease and good sense rather than originality. Mr. Tuckerman's commonplace book is obviously well furnished, and the fruits of his reading and thinking are far less faded than contemporary English essays that could be named, which have had a wide currency among the class which prefers to read that which gives them no trouble.

*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution for the Year 1863.*

*The Same, for the Year 1864.* (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

THE first of these Reports contains an "Outline of the Origin and History of the Royal Society of London. Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, by C. A. Alexander." Drawn for the most part from Mr. Weld's 'History of the Royal Society,' this memoir gives no new information; but it is accurate, entertaining, and written in a spirit of generous admiration for the chiefs of English science. Fellows of the Society will like to glance at its statements.

We have on our Library Table,—*Letters on England*, by Louis Blanc, translated from the French by James Hutton, and revised by the Author, 2 vols. (Low & Co.),—*The Denounced; or, the Last Baron of Crana*, by the O'Hara Family, a New Edition, with Introduction and Notes, by

Michael Banim, Esq., survivor of the O'Hara Family (Duffy),—*Misrepresentation: a Novel*, by Anna H. Drury (Chapman & Hall),—*Anecdotes and Stories in French, with Explanatory Notes*, by Mariot De Beauvoisin (Stanford),—*The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion*, by Arthur Leared, M.D. (Churchill),—*St. Paul, his Life and Ministry, to the End of his Third Missionary Journey*, by T. Binney (Nisbet),—and Part I. of *The Works of Henry Lord Brougham* (Griffin). We have also the following Pamphlets: *The American Mission in the Sandwich Islands: a Vindication and an Appeal in relation to the Proceedings of the Reformed Catholic Mission at Honolulu*, by the Rev. W. Ellis (Jackson, Walford & Hodder),—*University Education in Ireland, and "Ultramontaniam": being an Examination of Arguments lately published by James L. Whittle, A.B., G. E. Cairnes, M.A., and Sir Dominick Corrigan, Bart.*, by John M'Devitt, D.D. (Simpkin & Marshall),—*The Definition of Murder, considered in Relation to the Report of the Capital Punishment Commissioners*, by James Fitzjames Stephen, M.A. (Longmans),—*Postage-stamp Forgeries; or, the Collector's Vade-Mecum, containing Accurate Descriptions of nearly Seven Hundred Forgeries, exclusive of Essays and Chemically-changed Stamps*, by J. M. Stainton (Trübner),—*Holy Scripture and Modern Science*, by the Rev. J. M. Mello, M.A. (Bemrose & Sons),—*Ritualism and Scepticism: being Two Sermons, the former preached in the Parish Church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, on Sunday, February 18, in Aid of the Bishop of London's Fund, and the latter at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, February 25, by Francis Close, D.D. (Hatchards),—and Are these Things True? or, the Aggressor exposed, and the Church of England defended: a Second Lecture in Reply to the Rev. Joseph Parker*, by the Rev. J. D. Massingham, M.A. (Macintosh).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ackland's Short Summary of Evidence of Bible, 12mo. 3/4 cl.  
Bolton & Webster's Confederation of British North America, 6/4 cl.  
Bullock's Across Mexico, 1864-5, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Chambers's Questions on British History and Constitution, 1/4 cl.  
Collette's Dr. Newman and his Religious Opinions, 8vo. 5/4 cl.  
Crowe and Cavalcasse's Painting in Italy, Vol. 3, 8vo. 2/1 cl.  
Daniel's Lays of the English Cavaliers, col. sq. 6/4 cl.  
Essays on the Irish Church in Ireland, 8vo. 10/4 cl.  
Griffin's Chemical Testing of Wines, 8vo. 5/4 cl.  
Guthrie's Parables read in Light of the Present Day, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Jesse's Researches into the History of the British Dog, 2v. 8vo. 3/2 cl.  
Liddell's Lectures at Kilmacbride, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Man (The) of his Day, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Marshall's Millicent Leigh, 12mo. 5/4 cl.  
Martin's Spring-time with the Poets, 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Matheson's Narrative of Mission to China, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Nichol's Handbook for Readers in British Museum, 8vo. 6/4 cl.  
Parliamentary Reform, Letters by Vigil, 12mo. 1/4 swd.  
Pedley's Infant Nursing, 8vo. 12mo. 1/4 bds.  
Peto's Resources and Prospects of America, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Ranger's Short Selections for Sunday Family Reading, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Robertson's Philosophy of the Unconditional, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Shakespeare's Picture Gift-Book, col. 4to. 5/4 cl.  
Shakespeare, ed. by Clark and Wright, Vol. 8, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Shakespeare's Sonnets never before interpreted, 8vo. 1/8 cl.  
Social Life in Sydney, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Talmadge's Letters from Florence, &c., 8vo. 6/4 cl.  
Walker Blake's Heroine, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Wilberforce (Wm.), his Friends and his Times, by Colquhoun, 9/

#### ISRAELITES IN MECCA.

Bishopstowe, Natal, Feb. 1, 1866.

WILL you allow me to make a few remarks in reply to a review of "The Worship of Baalim in Israel, based upon the work of Dr. R. Dozy, 'The Israelites in Mecca,' by Dr. H. Oort,"—as translated and edited with notes by myself,—which appeared in your journal for December the 9th, 1865, a copy of which has just reached me? I am so deeply sensible of the service which you have rendered to the cause of free inquiry on theological matters, and of the kindness with which my own work on the Pentateuch has been treated in your columns, that I feel sure that you will permit me to point out some particulars, in which, as it seems to me, your reviewer has failed to do justice to the work of Dr. Dozy, the substance of which I have thought it my duty to introduce to the English reader.

Let me first say, that it does not seem to me quite fair criticism to speak of Dr. Dozy's work as a mere "hoax," a "travesty of science," the work of "a good joker," or to talk of Dr. Dozy's "grotesque antics," and of "spoiling his fun." The first sentence of the article—"A rare hoax has been played off upon the learned world"—prepared me for a little humorous joking on the part of the reviewer. But I see that throughout he pursues the same style of criticism, and towards the end

again speaks of "this crack-brained carnival," of "a piece of fun, almost as comical as the original speculation of Dr. Dozy himself."

Now certainly in Dr. Dozy's own eyes, as the reviewer must very well have known, his work was no "joke" or "piece of fun": it was not meant as a "hoax,"—it was meant as a "reality." I believe that I am right in saying that he is recognized as one of the greatest living Arabian scholars; and, indeed, your reviewer himself speaks of him as "one of our foremost Arabic scholars, Professor of Oriental Literature at Leyden." It seems to me, therefore, that some respect is due to the conscientious, if even mistaken, convictions of such a distinguished orientalist, and that it might well deserve consideration whether, supposing that, like many other men of genius, he may have ridden his hobby too far, there might not be some important results of his labours by which the world at large might be benefited. At any rate, Prof. Dozy himself, so far from thinking that he has made "a good joke," has staked his reputation as a scholar upon the work in question, as one which he commends to the attention of scholars,—as one which he expects will be answered and refuted, not merely set aside with ridicule.

My distance from England prevents my having access to the German and French scientific periodicals. But your reviewer, while he says that "the view taken by the author's countrymen" is that he is in earnest,—that "Germany and France were too wary; but the Low Countries did not see the joke,"—yet admits that he has seen no deliberate censure of it in any German or French review. "No country," he says, "seems to have taken any very serious notice of this book, except the Low Countries. The only work on it we remember in German, consisted of one octavo 'broadside,' the joint production apparently of a German author and an English editor,"—which he describes as a mere burlesque. Yet the work has been translated, if I mistake not, both into French and into German; and as "it is only a year since the birth of this marvellous book," it can hardly be a matter of surprise that it should have been most discussed up to this time in the "Low Countries," by those for whom it was immediately written. To me it seems a point strongly in favour of the substantial value of Dr. Dozy's work that it has been received with favour by his own countrymen, who know best the learning and the character of the author, and especially that, among others, one of the most eminent and most cautious critics of the day, Prof. Kuenen, of Leiden, whose judgment will be admitted by every one acquainted with his works to be as sober as his learning is extensive and profound, has written of Dr. Dozy's work as follows, *Godgeleerde Bijdragen*, 1864:—

"This journal has already fixed the attention of its readers upon the important work of my highly-esteemed colleague, Dozy, 'The Israelites at Mecca.' This work has made it the duty of every one, who is engaged in the study of the Old Testament and of the history of the religion of Israel, to submit to a new and close investigation the results which he may have supposed himself to have attained. It aims, in fact, at nothing less than a complete revolution upon the territory of Old Testament studies, and finds itself, in respect of some main points, in direct contradiction with the now prevailing views. It has therefore every claim to careful consideration and criticism, and will beyond all doubt meet with the same. The task of criticism, however, with reference to a book so rich in matter, is not more easy than limited in extent. Not only must the hypothesis, with reference to the origin of the Sanctuary at Mecca, which is put forward in so masterly a manner in 'The Israelites at Mecca,' be closely examined; but also the consequences, which are derived therefrom, have in their turn a right to be calmly and carefully weighed. Even if one felt one's self all at once prepared beforehand and inclined for this,—which is not the case with me,—yet such a judgment of the whole and of all particulars would far exceed the bounds of an article for a journal. Enough, however, has been said to enable the reader to see both that this my inquiry stands in close connexion with the book of Dozy, and that I intend by it

nothing beyond a contribution towards the just estimate of the bearing of that work upon the history of the Israelitish religion. .... After thoughtful consideration of all that Dozy has produced with reference to the founding of the Temple at Mecca, I allow without hesitation the high probability of the Israelitish origin. I do this with sincere admiration of the learning, the acuteness, and the power of combination, of which this new present of the author of the 'Recherches' and of the 'Histoire des Musulmans' gives evidence. With reference to some details, there remain still difficulties for me; especially the complete identity of Simeonites and Israelites is not shown to my satisfaction; nor can I adopt the conjectures as to the origin of the Passover-feast. But I cannot allow these and other doubts to avail as objections to the hypothesis as a whole, inasmuch as this appears to me both not to depend upon these details, and also to stand upon such a firm foundation, that we cannot properly expect more certainty. So long, therefore, as no objections present themselves, which have escaped my notice, I shall remain persuaded that really the Simeonites were banished (? emigrated) under Saul, and dedicated the Temple, which they built in Arabia, to Hobal, that is, to Baal, as the chief deity."

Let me next observe, that as regards the results obtained in my own work on the Pentateuch, it matters not the least whether Dr. Dozy's view of the origin of the Temple at Mecca be regarded as probable or not. But as I felt myself the force of those arguments which have persuaded Prof. Kuenen that in all probability the view of Dr. Dozy is substantially true, it was important for me to satisfy both myself and my readers that my own theory as to the composition of the Pentateuch was not in any respect contradicted by it, but in some respects would be even confirmed, or at any rate would be found in full accordance with it. Personally, therefore, I am indifferent to any judgment that may be passed on Dr. Dozy's book,—except that I should be sorry to suppose a work which I have characterized as one of "singular originality," a "splendid specimen of modern criticism," should be justly described as a mere "hoax," a "good joke," and a "piece of fun." Nor, I confess, with Prof. Kuenen's deliberate expression of opinion before me, have I any apprehension on this point, notwithstanding the caustic humour of your reviewer.

Let me now point out briefly what seems to me defective in the main substance of the review. I cannot agree—any more than Prof. Kuenen—with many of the details of Prof. Dozy's book. But I regard his main point—the fact of the Simeonites having settled at Mecca in the time of Saul or David—as proved with great probability—with almost as much certainty as can be expected under the circumstances. Accordingly, I have omitted, in my App. I. to Part V. on the Pentateuch, those portions of Dr. Dozy's theory to which I cannot assent, and included only those which seem to be valid and convincing. But your reviewer dwells very much upon the former, and presents them all in a form so fragmentary and disconnected—and sometimes so defective, especially where the forms of Hebrew letters are concerned,—that no one could possibly see the real force of the author's argument. For instance, he says, "The word *g(a)m* follows in Hebrew, which means 'also.' Dr. Dozy amends: for *g* read *n*, and for *m* read *s*, and the two letters now read *n(a)s*, which means to flee." Now, this instance is not one of those produced in my Appendix. But the English reader, who might be disposed to think very lightly of a critic who changed *g* into *n*, and *m* into *s*, would not think the suggestion so extravagant if he had before him the Hebrew equivalents for *g* and *n* (ג and נ) and for *m* and *s* (מ and ס). So Dr. Dozy is ridiculed for changing *Baalath-Beer* into *Baal-haber* [rather, *habbeer*]; whereas to the Hebrew scholar the change of the latter (בעל-הבאר) into the former (בעל-הבאר) would appear the most natural process possible.

Again, the reviewer writes—"Mecca, or Becca, is also pronounced by some modern Arabic scholars,—owing to the uncertain sound of the Arabic vowels,—Macca." [Prof. Dozy says, "Makkah is

to be regarded as by far the most usual form of the name."] "If we write this in Hebrew characters, what do we get?—'A slaughter,'—the slaughter, of course, by which they conquered the country and subdued the inhabitants!—How magically the glorious din and roar of the battle and the blood-stained desert wilds here suddenly rise before our eyes! What if history knows absolutely nothing of it! Does not that blessed word 'Mekka' [Makkah] unfold much more than camel-loads of dry chronicles ever could?"

But why did not the reviewer mention that Ptolemy calls the same place *Makoraba*, which is manifestly *Makkah-rabbah*, "plentiful slaughter," the very expression used in N. xi. 33, 2 Ch. xiii. 17, compare also 1 S. xiv. 30, for which we have also frequently the synonym *Makkah-gedolah*, "great slaughter," Jo. x. 10, 20, Ju. xi. 33, xv. 8, &c.!

But I do not wish to go into a detailed examination of all the points referred to by your reviewer, with respect to many of which I should probably agree with him in thinking that Prof. Dozy's ground is untenable; though my respect for his learning, and the genius shown in other parts of his work, would prevent my treating his opinions with ridicule, even where they seemed to me extravagant. I firmly believe, however, that few will read carefully and dispassionately the digest of his main arguments, as I have endeavoured to set them forth for the English reader in my First Appendix, without feeling compelled, with Prof. Kuenen, to "allow without hesitation the high probability of the Israelitish origin" of the Sanctuary at Mecca.

One word more, and I have done. Your reviewer advises Dr. Dozy and others "nearer home" that, in considering the history of the religion of Israel, they should "let Baal and the priests of Baal alone for the present." But how is it possible to do this? Is it not notorious—does not every prophet, from Samuel downwards, testify—that Baal was extensively worshipped in Israel? Had not Gideon's father an altar of Baal? Does not Baal appear in the names of the sons of Saul, Jonathan and David? And do we not find very many names of places—Baal-Gad, Baal-Hamon, Baal-Hazor, &c.—which show that some Baal was worshipped as the supreme deity all over Syria and Palestine? And if it appears that this Syrian deity was the Sun-God, how is it possible not to take notice of this in considering the history of the Israelitish religion? J. W. NATAL.

P.S. Of course, *Phönizie* should be *Phönizier* wherever it occurs.

\* \* A few words only will be all that we need add to this letter.

We are sorry to differ from Bishop Colenso's opinion that a change of letters such as he adduces "would appear to the Hebrew scholar the most natural process possible." The two words, *nas* (to flee) and *gam* (also), instanced by him, no doubt exhibit a certain similarity when written in the modern square character, as above. But Semitic paleography has long decided that this alphabet (the *Asturith*) is not the one in which our text was originally written, but is of much later date. In the original ('Samaritan,' *Tvri*, *Raats*, &c.) alphabet, the corresponding letters are totally unlike one another. Assuming, however, that the word was altered after the introduction of the square character, it must further be assumed that the peculiar final letters of this alphabet, which are of much later date still, had been invented already; for it is only the final, and not the usual (initial or medial) Hebrew *m*, which looks somewhat like the *s*. The Septuagint does not know these final letters; and yet, notwithstanding the extreme freedom with which it renders the whole passage in question, it translates that word exactly as the Masoretic text has it, viz. *kai rjv vakra* (וְכַרְאָהּ).

As to Mecca (Makkah), we refer the Bishop to Prof. Dozy's own book. The paragraph which he quotes from Prof. Dozy ["Makkah is to be regarded as by far the most usual form of the name"] does not refer to the question whether it should be Makkah or Mekkah, but whether it should be Makkah or Bakkah. We quite agree with Prof. Dozy that the spelling with an *M* "is the most usual form."

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We did not mention "that Ptolemy calls the same place Makoraba," because, with all deference to the Bishop and Prof. Dozy, we do not think that he does. The Professor himself states, that although Ritter and Kiepert still believe in the identity of the two, yet "the Orientalists, on the other hand, who know that the city of Makka was not built before the fifth century of our era, and therefore could not possibly have been mentioned by Ptolemy, rarely or never speak of Makoraba now-a-days." None of the Professor's new arguments have induced us to leave the ranks of the Orientalists.

We have only to add, that we are much gratified in learning that the Bishop would, "with respect to many of the points referred to by your reviewer, probably agree with him in thinking that Prof. Dozy's ground is untenable." Let us hope that further investigation will lead him to agree with us also on the remaining points.

#### THEORY OF GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,  
April 9, 1866.

In the outline of the 'Theory of Geological Phenomena' which I have advanced, and which you did me the favour to publish in the *Athenæum* of the 31st of March, it is stated that if the earth was of uniform density, the poles would traverse the circle of evagation in 300 days, and if the density increases from the surface towards the centre, in about 320 days. These are mathematical truths. The poles, therefore, would reach their furthest distance from their original positions, and produce the greatest effects, at the end of 150 or 160 days. Amongst the many effects which would result from an evagation of the poles, I stated that great debacles, or a displacement, with more or less violence, of the waters of the seas, would be produced,—the continents overflowed, and nearly every living creature destroyed.

Now it is a very remarkable fact, if we merely regard it as one of those curious accidental agreements we sometimes meet with, that the above-named periods agree as near as possible; if not precisely, with the period of the greatest elevation of the waters, and with the whole period of the Deluge described in the 7th and 8th chapters of Genesis. "In the 600th year of Noah's life, in the 17th day of the second month, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up," and the "waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth," "and the mountains were covered," "and all flesh died that moved upon the earth, both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man." "And the waters prevailed upon the earth 150 days," "and the waters returned from off the earth continually, and after the end of the 150 days the waters were abated." Josephus says, "The water did but just begin to abate after 150 days, it then ceasing to subside for a little while."—*Ant.* chap. 3. "In the 601st year, in the first month, the first day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth." Allowing twenty-nine days to February, this would make the whole period of the Deluge exactly 320 days. • HENRY JAMES, Col. R.E.

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted, April 9, 1866.

I am glad that Sir Henry James has again called attention to the theory of the evagation of the poles, which he advocated in your columns in 1860. I am, however, afraid that some of your readers will infer, from his letter in your paper of the 31st ult., that the theory which I lately brought under the notice of the Royal Society is, in all respects, instead of only partially, the same as his; and that my views on the other questions involved coincide with his, which, in all cases, they do not. It would, probably, be too much to ask you to give an abstract of my paper in your pages; and I would, therefore, refer such of your readers as are interested in this question to No. 82 of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, in which my communication appears in full. It will then be seen, that though I agree with Sir Henry James that certain observed phenomena appear to be indicative of a change having taken place in the position of the axis of rotation of the earth's crust, yet that, in my

opinion, they are to be accounted for on a different hypothesis from one involving a change in the general axis of rotation of the globe, and one which by no means implies such violent convulsions and sudden changes as those invoked by Sir Henry James.

JOHN EVANS.

#### LAKE WITH TWO OUTLETS.

Rome, March 26, 1866.

IN your number of the 17th instant I have read a letter from Mr. Squier, on the watershed of the streams flowing into the upper affluents of the Ucayali and Amazon, and towards the great alpine lake of Titicaca on the south, and in which the writer assumes that what he had observed at the Pass of Vilcanota was a new discovery, even to the geographical position and height above the sea, of that remarkable depression in the Peruvian Andes.

If discovery this be, let me claim it for myself, now nearly thirty years ago, as shown in my map of the basin of the Lake of Titicaca, published by the Admiralty, and in a paper in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*.

Allow me to refer to a fact, stated in the same number of your journal, but in a different letter, the existence of ruins, on the hill of the Ancient Fesule. Your Correspondent is in error in supposing that there are no Etruscan ruins on the south side of that elevation, besides those to which he draws your attention as having been discovered on the site of the Villa Mozzi, where numerous remains of polygonal or Cyclopean walls, which formed the south defences of the Etruscan town, exist below the villa of La Doccia. I may add, that the amphitheatre to which your Correspondent alludes is probably of the Roman period, judging from the style of its masonry, which bears no trace of the Etruscan character.

J. B. PENTLAND.

#### EXHIBITION OF MEDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

Florence.

THE great success which attended the Loan Exhibition of Medieval Art at South Kensington, in 1864, and which led to the formation of a similar collection at Paris in the autumn of last year, of which I sent you a short notice, has also induced the authorities of Italy to attempt the permanent establishment of a Medieval Art Museum (to which the various members of the nobility who possess objects of that character have most liberally contributed, by way of loan). Those who know the magnificent national collections contained in the Uffizi Galleries and in the Pitti Palace, will at once recognize the want of such an establishment, especially when it is recollected that the northern part of Italy proper has possessed several distinct and special manufactories of objects of Art very different from those of the rest of the world. I allude, of course, not only to the Della Robbia ware, so extensively employed here, in situations where one would scarcely expect to find crockery-ware used (or, indeed, capable of being worked in such a manner as to allow of its being so used), but also to the extensive use of the fine-coloured Florentine marbles, as well as party-coloured wood, in mosaic work (in the place of coloured glass cubes used in its stead in other parts of Italy), to say nothing of armour and arms, with which the Paris Exhibition was enriched to so large an extent from the collection of the Emperor himself, but of which the South Kensington Exhibition furnished no examples. Hence there was an evident want of a museum of such objects as we now especially regard as of medieval archeological interest, and which have not found a place in the long-established museums and galleries of northern Italy, and especially of Florence.

The old Palazzo del Bargello, or, as it is sometimes called, the Palazzo Pretorio, at the corner of the Via Ghibellina, in Florence, has been selected as well fitted for such an Exhibition. The present building (which replaced one erected about A.D. 1250) dates back to the middle of the fourteenth century, and, after serving various municipal purposes, has at last had its rooms cleared out, cleaned and decorated, is now applied to the purposes of a Museum of Art-manufactures, as distinct from the ordinary contents of Italian museums—paintings

and sculptures. Unfortunately, the grand collection of frescoes on the walls, executed by Giotto, and on which the contemporary portrait of Dante (published by the Arundel Society) was executed, have been irretrievably ruined by repainting and retouching; but, although this is greatly to be regretted, the present destination of the building will, in a great measure, redeem the mistake. Unfortunately, no attempt has been made to publish a catalogue, or even a detailed notice of the various objects now assembled in this noble building, or even to afford an idea of the many noblemen who have contributed to it from the stores of their palaces.

The rooms on the ground floor are not opened to the public, nor are they used for the Exhibition; but the great central inner court contains a collection of early stone sculptures of great interest, exclusive of the many sculptured coats-of-arms of the chief magistrates with which the walls of this court are covered. Here is a grand seated Madonna and Child, on stone, of the thirteenth century, more than double the life-size and very excellent in its general treatment. Also two small fragments of sculpture, with inscriptions as sharp as when executed, "Anno MCLXXVI indictione X"; one representing Christ calling St. Peter and his companions from the boat to become fishers of men; and the other a monk crouching to his superior with clasped hands and cowed head. The proportions are very short, the boat of St. Peter as small as a Welsh coracle, with the paddle passing through the side. Here, too, is a Silenus riding on a tortoise of large size, gross in general design, but with a very expressive head; and here is one of the grandest of the Della Robbia altar-pieces of large size, the centre part containing a representation of the birth of Christ; the infant Saviour lying on the ground in the centre of the lower part, with the Virgin and St. Joseph on either side in the act of adoring the Infant; an infant St. John and a female figure (attendant on the Virgin) forming the hind part of the composition. The upper part consists of a distant landscape, with two shepherds playing on various instruments, whilst another gazes with wonder on the star; many small details, such as trees, dogs, birds, &c., give great animation to the group, which is brilliantly coloured, whilst the angels at the sides of the picture are splendidly treated. It bears several inscriptions, one of which states it to be the work of "Andrea de Robbia, MDXXI."

The rooms on the first and second floors are devoted to the general collection, and here the want of a catalogue must be my excuse for not giving such a detailed account as I should like to have done. The collection of armour occupies two very large rooms. It is beautifully arranged, and comprises many pieces of great rarity, and others of historical interest, one of the most elaborate being formed of steel rings, the head-piece furnished with a nasal; it is so delicate in its workmanship as to have been scarcely fit for defence, and must, I suppose, have belonged to one of the exquisites of the period. Much of the armour is beautifully damascened, the whole forming a great contrast to our national collection of armour at the Tower. Here, too, are several saddles of curious workmanship, being formed entirely of plates of ivory, elaborately carved with historical scenes, of which I had previously seen no examples.

The collections of majolica, Della Robbia ware and Venetian glass are extremely beautiful; the majolica having been inherited by the Medici family from the Dukes of Urbino, manufactured at Castel Durante and Urbino at the beginning of the sixteenth century by the best artists. Of these pieces, that which represents Raphael's Incendio del Borgo, by Orazio Fontana, and another with the Martyrdom of St. Cecilia, by Nicola d'Urbino, are the most important. These, as well as many other parts of the collection, have been brought from the Uffizi, especially from the room marked 206 in Murray's Handbook (adjoining the Hall of the Hermaphrodite), which is now dismantled.

The collection of furniture occupies a large room, and, from its gorgeous character, proves that the Italian nobility spared no expense in the decora-

tion, even in the more private portions, of their palaces, a large bed being certainly one of the most splendid specimens in the apartment.

The collection of jewels is quite dazzling. One small glass case of jewelry, consisting of brooches, earrings, rings, and small stud-like ornaments, sewn upon velvet, especially attracts attention. Some very beautiful silver flagee work, in scent-bottles, jugs, &c., also deserves mention.

There are but few mediæval ivories in the collection; but one of small size, representing the Saviour standing beneath a rounded arch, with the left hand raised and *fully opened*, and with the evangelical symbols at the angles, an eagle with outspread wings being represented on the crown of the arch, deserves mention for its unique treatment. On the other hand, however, the collection of modern ivory work (crucifixes, statuettes, cups, &c.) is very fine, and occupies two large cases. Another case is filled with objects made of tortoiseshell work inlaid with amber; one of these, in the shape of a round church or tabernacle, the centre part rising up, and surmounted by a tall cross, is excessively elaborate.

Here are also a number of illuminated manuscripts and service-books of Italian origin, amongst which one belonging to Sta. Maria Novella is certainly one of the most beautifully executed volumes I have ever seen, rivalling the Douce Pliny or the Grenville volume. The text is of gold, on a beautiful purple ground, the margins illuminated in a most brilliant manner, and with a number of full-page illuminations.

Of objects for religious use, I may particularly mention two extremely rich episcopal staves, reminding one of those at Corpus Christi and New Colleges, at Oxford. Processional crosses, elaborately embroidered copes, several fine reliquaries and enamelled plaques, with an extensive series of mediæval seals, medals and coins complete the collection, which, when more systematically arranged, will be a not unworthy companion to the Uffizi or Pitti Galleries. I. O. W.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The will of the late Mr. Fairholt contains some clauses of literary interest. He bequeaths his large collection of books of pageants, including many volumes of a high degree of rarity, to the Society of Antiquaries. With this collection will be appropriately placed the autograph manuscript of his unfinished work on the pageants of the Middle Ages. His volumes of Shakspearean drawings and collections he leaves to the Museum at Stratford-on-Avon, and a few books, specially named, to the British Museum. The residue of the library is to be sold for the benefit of the Literary Fund.

The President of the Royal Geographical Society will receive the Fellows this evening (Saturday) at Willis's Rooms.

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers have in the press, 'The Regency of Anne of Austria, Queen of France, Mother of Louis XIV.,' from published and unpublished sources, by Miss Freer, 'The Eastern Hunters,' by Capt. James Newall, 'From Calcutta to the Snowy Range,' by an Old Indian, 'Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg,' by Mrs. Lynn Linton, 'Kissing the Rod,' by Edmund Yates, 'The Three Louisas,' by Sutherland Edwards, and 'Memoir of the Life and Reign of George the Third,' by J. Henegau Jesse.

No Le Tœxier, Siddons, Kemble, or any of the accomplished readers who have delighted "the town," in times past or at present, ever exceeded—we doubt if any equalled—the feat performed by Mr. Dickens on Tuesday night, before the audience that crammed St. James's Hall, when he produced 'Dr. Marigold,'—with a distinct character, an unflagging spirit, a breadth of humour, and a depth of pathos, never to be forgotten by those who listened in silent attention, and wept, and laughed, and cheered a piece of representative art as difficult as was ever set before a public,—'Dr. Marigold,' it may be remembered, being more of a monologue than the other condensed tales and sketches which have so delighted us. A greater success, under more difficult circumstances, was never achieved. We wish it would induce our

great novelist, some day, to treat the world with a companion-picture of Mrs. Lirriper.

Mr. Burnand's new entertainment, 'A Yachting Cruise,' for Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, is neatly written and abundantly farcical. It is difficult, of course, to strike out anything very novel within such restricted limits; but the writer has here succeeded to a certain degree.

With a view to deprecate the passionate feeling which, notwithstanding the experience of recent years, seems to occupy the minds of many public men, and compel their attention to one side only of a question, we repeat the words, as reported, of a member of the House of Commons, with regard to the unfitness of Gothic architecture for the proposed National Gallery. What is wanted is a gallery lighted from the top; yet, after some unwarrantable remarks upon an architect of distinguished ability, the House was told that "Gothic was not adapted to a picture gallery, owing to the mullioned windows, the small openings for light, and all the adjuncts required to make Gothic windows handsome; whereas the rival style was capable of greater adaptation to the object in view, and would allow plenty of light and ventilation." To what greater pitch will ignorance go than is thus expressed? Side windows are not in question, and, if they were, "mullions"—which should be "tracery"—are not essential to Gothic windows; small windows are not proper to that style, *e.g.*, those of Westminster Hall, the Abbey, which are thirty-five feet from sill to summit, and countless others. Why ventilation need be defective in a Gothic building no creature can say. The House of Commons—such is the present state of its education in Art!—expressed neither surprise nor amusement at these ridiculous assertions. With regard to the architect (Mr. Street), who is not only an invited competitor, but was assailed where he had no power of reply, so much of shame pervaded the assemblage of gentlemen as called for the echo of an apology, which was no justification, and concluded with the assertion of the sapient offender that he thought "it would be better to place the matter in the hands of an architect who was not wedded to any particular style of architecture." Does this mean that the ablest men are those who have no convictions?

Every one who cares for ingenious writing on musical subjects may be safely directed to some exceedingly graceful and well-executed translations from the criticisms of Schumann, which are appearing in the *Shilling Magazine*. We do not indorse all the opinions expressed; but Schumann said whatever he said, if not always clearly, always from conviction; and we rate much that he wrote about music far higher, after its kind, than much of the music he wrote. Nothing better in the way of translation (the task not being an easy one), we repeat, has lately come before us than these extracts, which, we have heard, are the work of a very young lady. If this be the case, we have a chance of a successor to Mrs. Austin, whose finish of style, and perfect comprehension of all she undertook to render into our language, have been rarities in a literary path where so many walk slipshod, and therefore inevitably stumble when the ground becomes difficult.

Messrs. Fullarton & Co. have issued the second volume of 'The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales.' The text comprises all the towns between Chart and Grasmere; the illustrations are a view of the Port of Liverpool, plan of the Yorkshire towns Leeds and Hull, and a map of the Channel Islands.

Mr. Edward Walford has issued 'The Shilling House of Commons for 1866,' 'The Shilling Baronetage for 1866' and 'The Shilling Peerage for 1866,'—three useful and handy little books.

In the course of a discussion which preceded the passing of the Civil Service estimates in the House of Commons on Monday last, Mr. Cowper explained the intentions of the Government with regard to the new National Gallery competition. Ten architects are to be invited to send designs, which should have in view, first, the retention of the present building as part of a larger one; and,

secondly, the construction of an entirely new edifice. Each of these gentlemen will receive 200*l.* for his labour in preparing designs. Mr. Cowper said that his own opinion was in favour of pulling down the existing Gallery; but the Government had not come to an opinion on that point. The ground upon which the building is to be erected would not be vacant for two years to come; until such was the case it was impossible for the Government to bring forward any comprehensive plan (!). No steps would be taken until a comprehensive plan had been approved by the Government, and submitted to the House. With regard to the mode in which the award would be made on the plans submitted by competing architects, all he could say was, that no steps had been taken in the matter; but he might mention that in the case of the competitions for the Natural History and Patent Museums the judges consisted of three architects and two non-professional gentlemen, and that the decision of that body seemed to give universal satisfaction at the time. He thought gas might safely be used in such buildings as it was proposed to erect. A spacious building would be erected specially for the Cartoons by Raphael, now at South Kensington. The designs sent in competition would be exhibited to the public. Five years hence would be the earliest time when it would be necessary to deal with the existing building. Provision would be made for the National Portrait Gallery. The Royal Academy was prepared to vacate the portion it now occupies of the National Gallery as soon as it could find fitting quarters elsewhere.

The Bishop of Melbourne, the *Times* Correspondent assures us, has prohibited the use of hymns and organs in the churches under his control. "What (Puritanical) ceremony next?"

Prof. Keller, of Zürich, the diligent investigator of the lake settlements, has been requested by the French Government to send the model of a pile structure to the Paris Exhibition. Prof. Keller, who only lately has received the cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor, in acknowledgment of his indefatigable researches, will do his utmost to furnish a faithful copy of the curious pile buildings, for which a Robenhaus structure will serve as a pattern. The building will be erected on a large water-basin outside the circle of the Exhibition, which is to supply the steam-engines and to be ready in case of fire. It is to be completely furnished, in the style and fashion of the lake settlers.

We must be approaching the Golden Year when an Industrial Exhibition of worthy character is not only instituted, but found to be successful, at such a place as Sierra Leone. We are thankful for the sign offered by Messrs. Hatchard & Co., in publishing the Catalogue of the contents and an historical account of the excellent scheme which took effect last year at the colony in question. It appears that the scheme for the promotion of this display first took form at a meeting held in the last month of 1863; and that it progressed satisfactorily from that date was due, in no small degree, to the zeal and good sense of the Governor of the colony, who smoothed the way by coaxing the little prejudices and whims of some of the ignorant and dull under his charge, so that the Leonine public at last became interested in the matter. The executive committee appointed to carry out the plan invoked the aid of the native chiefs to produce at the time named all the good things they could collect, and wound up their letter to that effect with the following telling sentence: "Prizes will be given for the best of good things." The French, as usual, set to work to occupy the space in the exhibition building which was apportioned to their colonies of Senegal and Goree, and had finished laying out their stalls when scarcely any movement was visible in those reserved for the British exhibitors. This energy seems to have moved the apathetic colonists, and something was done which did not leave our gallant allies at liberty to reap all the glory of the occasion, although they carried off its honours. On the 28th of February, 1865, the Exhibition was opened, in the presence of an assembly "such as has never before been witnessed on the coast of Africa." The Governor was liberally attended by

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two bishops, a large staff of military and naval officers, the consuls of various nations, and more than enough to make the declaration impressive when he averred that, among the advantages to be derived from exhibitions such as this was the fact that "they have received the marked approval of our Gracious Majesty the Queen, and were warmly and successfully advocated by the late great and good Prince Consort, to whose exertions was mainly owing the brilliant success of the London Exhibition of 1851." The remainder of His Excellency's oration was marked by propriety and energy, and seems to have been serviceable in more ways than one. The French "shone conspicuously" in their materials, as well as in their method of display, and seem to have merited much of the honour of the Exhibition; they withdrew on the 28th of March, and the space erst occupied by them was, not too soon one may think, filled by the tardy colonists of Freetown and its dependencies. Governor Blackall made a second speech at the closing ceremony, April 22, 1865, wherein he stated that the Exhibition had been an unequivocal success, whether as regards the building, its contents, the public interest evoked, or the pecuniary results.

In connexion with the recently-published letters of Marie Antoinette (the authenticity of which has been denied in Germany and maintained in France, with some exceptions), the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 7th inst., has the following very singular statement, which we should hope M. Feuillel will hasten to explain away.—

Paris, April 4.

"A Lorraine nobleman, Count Vogt von Hunolstein, published last year a collection of letters of the unhappy Queen, which he had purchased for a very considerable sum (it is said 80,000 francs) of the well-known collector, M. Feuillel de Conches, Imperial Master of the Ceremonies, Introducer of Foreign Ambassadors and Sub-director of the Foreign Office. The authenticity of these letters was soon called in question by the German critics, not merely for internal reasons, but in consequence of the outward appearance of the letters, which Count Hunolstein showed to several persons, and particularly to Prof. von Sybel, of Bonn. In the literary controversy that rose out of this state of things, M. Feuillel resolutely defended the genuineness of the letters, and the French critics took part with their countryman, with the single exception of M. E. Scherer in the *Temps*. Whereupon Prof. Sybel announced that, during his approaching visit to Paris, he would do his best to clear the matter entirely up, and the newspapers have lately announced his arrival. Meanwhile, a report had gradually spread that the managers of the Imperial Library had resolved on making a demand (*réclamation*) on M. Feuillel bearing on the disappearance, already long observed, of blank or fly leaves out of certain historical MSS., which they had confided to him; for M. Feuillel, for the last ten years or more, had been favoured with the permission to take books and MSS. of the Imperial Library to his own residence. The pieces borrowed by M. Feuillel were uniformly *liasses*, viz., bundles of letters, accounts, &c. of the last century. Certain distrustful officials of the library were at an early period in the habit of carefully counting and collating (with the lists?) the pieces when he brought them back. None had ever failed; but it nevertheless seemed to the officials that the blank leaves of such pieces had been torn off. But as blank leaves have no value for historical purposes, the matter was put aside, and no more importance attributed to it. When M. Taschereau entered on his office as one of the Directors of the Library, he one day observed, in conversation with M. Feuillel, that under his management it should never happen that the Library should be deceived by the purchase of forged autographs, since anybody well practised in the branch could easily distinguish between genuine and spurious autographs. M. von Feuillel replied that that was not so easy; imitation of the ink and handwriting offered the smallest difficulty to the forger; the peculiar crumpling of a letter could be given to the forged piece by letting it make a few journeys through the post; the main difficulty lay in the nature and condition (*Beschaf-*

*fung*) of the paper. M. Taschereau, who knew of the suspicious disappearance of the blank leaves, listened with the greatest attention, but gave no reply. This conversation, coupled with other circumstances, now seems destined to have important consequences; and another case, already half-forgotten, has now been recalled to mind. Some time since a collection of seventeen letters of Racine's was sold at an auction of autographs. The number seventeen struck the managers of the Library, because the latter possessed exactly seventeen of the poet's letters. The purchaser at the auction was requested to produce them, and they proved to be literal copies of the seventeen in the Library, except that six were signed, probably to raise the price, whilst Racine, as is well known, was in the habit of never signing his letters. Further inquiries about the persons to whom the genuine letters, bound in a morocco volume, had been trusted, led to the discovery that M. Feuillel had been one of those, and that he had kept the morocco volume for nearly two years.—With regard to the authenticity of the letters, we should like to hear the opinion of such a man as M. Louis Blanc.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. Dudley Gallery, Exhibition Hall, Piccadilly.—The Exhibition is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. On Dark Days and at Dusk the Gallery is lighted by Gas.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. WALTER SEVERN, } Hon. Secs.  
GEORGE L. HALL, }

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until Dusk.—Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Caldwell, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Leader—Andsell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—P. Namyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Pettie—F. Hardy—John Faed—Henriette Browne—Frère—Ruizpérez—Brillouin, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

## SCIENCE

### SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—April 9.—The Right Hon. Viscount Strangford in the chair.—The Hon. G. Campbell was elected a Non-resident Member.—Mr. Thomas, adverting to recent controversies respecting the parentage of the various modes of writing in use in ancient India, spoke 'On the Adapted Alphabets of the Aryan Races.' The following are the positions laid down by him as the result of his paleographical investigations:—The Aryans invented no alphabet of their own for their special form of human speech, but were, in all their migrations, indebted to the nationality amid whom they settled for their instruction in the science of writing. 1. The *Persian Cuneiform* owed its origin to the Assyrian, and the Assyrian Cuneiform emanated from an antecedent Turanian symbolic character. 2. The *Greek and Latin* alphabets were manifestly derived from the Phœnician. 3. The *Bactrian* was adapted to its more precise functions by a re-construction and amplification of Phœnician models. 4. The *Devanagari* was appropriated to the expression of the Sanskrit language from the pre-existing Indian Pāli or Lāt alphabet, which was obviously originated to meet the requirements of Turanian (Dravidian) dialects. 5. The *Pehlvi* was the offspring of later and already modified Phœnician letters; and 6. The *Zend* was elaborated out of the limited elements of the Pehlvi writing, but by a totally different method from that followed in the adaptation of the Semitic Bactrian. Mr. Thomas then proceeded to advert to the single point open to discussion involved under the fourth head, tracing the progress of the successive waves of Aryan immigration from the Oxus into the provinces of Arania and the Hindū Kush, and the downward course of the Pastoral races from their first entry into the Punjāb and the associate crude chants of the Vedic hymns to the establishment of the cultivated Brahmanic institutions on the banks of the Sarasvati, and the elaboration of Sanskrit grammar at Taxila,—connecting the advance of their literature with the simplified but extended alphabet they constructed in the Aranian provinces

out of a very archaic type of Phœnician, and whose graphic efficiency was so singularly aided by the free use of birch bark. This alphabet continued in use as the official writing under the Greek and Indo-Scythian rulers of Northern India until it was superseded by the superior fitness and capabilities of the local Pāli, which is proved by Asoka's scattered inscriptions on rocks and monoliths (*Lāts*) to have constituted the current writing of the continent of India in B.C. 250, while a similar, if not identical, character is seen to have furnished the prototype of all the varying systems of writing employed by the different nationalities of India at large from Sind to Ceylon, and spreading over Burmah, till the Indian Pāli meets Chinese alphabets on their own soil in Annam. In conclusion, Mr. Thomas pointed out the importance of the discoveries of Norris and Caldwell, derived from completely independent sources, regarding the Scythian origin of the introductory Indian alphabets.

LINNEAN.—April 5.—G. Benthams, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. G. Baker, Dr. C. Gainer, and Mr. H. Lee were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'On a New British Fungus,' by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A.—'On some Undescribed Species of Teredo, from Australia,' by Dr. E. P. Wright.—'Note on the Presence of *Stamens* within the Ovarium of *Beeckea diosmifolia*, Rudge,' by Dr. M. T. Masters.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. Watson was elected a Member.—Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a number of eggs, probably of a *Chrysopa*, arranged in a line or chain on the bark of a tree, each egg being supported by a pedicel which raised it about a quarter of an inch above the level of the bark. The eggs were ovate-elongate; the first, third, fifth, and so on, were deposited longitudinally, and supported by pedicels at right angles to the bark; whilst the second, fourth, sixth, and so on, were placed transversely, and supported by pedicels inclined to the plane of the bark at an angle of 45°, or thereabouts. Also, a larva, probably of a *Lamellicorn* beetle, which had two fungoid excrescences (*Sphæria*) projecting from the neck, one on each side, like rams' horns. Also, four larvae of a species of *Locustidae*, attached to a small branch, and so tightly entangled in one another's legs that they seemed to have been unable to extricate themselves, and had consequently died. The whole of these interesting objects were from New South Wales.—Mr. W. Rogers sent for exhibition specimens of the *Ichneumon*, *Pimpla oculatoria*, which he had bred from the egg-bag of a spider, found under the loose bark of an oak fence.—Mr. F. Smith and Mr. Desvignes mentioned that they had frequently bred that insect, but always from bramble-sticks.—Mr. J. Jenner Weir exhibited some larvae, which he believed to be only the common meal-worm, *Tenebrio*, but which had been found in the corks of port wine. Considerable damage had been done, since they ate quite through the cork, and allowed the wine to escape. He suggested the use of bran instead of sawdust as the probable cause of their incursion into the cellar.—Mr. W. W. Saunders remembered an instance of a number of larvae of *Dermestes lardarius*, which were brought into the docks with a cargo of skins, effecting an entry into an adjoining warehouse, where they perforated and rendered entirely useless a quantity of manufactured corks.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Bembex olivacea*, placed in his hands by a gentleman at Bristol, to whom it was given, many years ago, by a Dr. Hicks, who said that he had captured it himself near Gloucester; the insect was figured by Donovan (under the name *B. s. punctata*), but no precise locality was given, and it had long been doubted as a British species.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 10.—Mr. J. Fowler, President, in the chair.—Seven Members and twelve Associates were elected, including, as Members, Messrs. T. W. Armstrong, J. Easton, jun., J. Ellacott, W. Hanson, T. Paterson, J. Ramsbottom, and W. Shelford. The Associates were Capt. E. K. Calver, R.N., Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., Major C. Pasley, R.E. Lieut. C.

Warren, R.E., Messrs. J. L. Ashbury, G. Bohn, W. Y. Craig, W. I. Ellis, H. S. Thompson, J. E. Whiting, M.A., R. Wingate and W. H. Woods. The number of Members and Associates elected during the present session has been 135, including 41 of the former class and 94 of the latter class.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*March 16.*—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Existence of a Material Medium pervading Space,' by Mr. B. Stewart.

*March 23.*—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Existence in the Textures of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine,' by Mr. H. B. Jones.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*April 4.*—W. Walker, Esq., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Manufacture of Sugar, and the Machinery employed for Colonial and Home Purposes,' by Mr. N. P. Burgh.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

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| MON.   | Royal Institution, 8.—'Muscular Contraction,' Prof. Du Bois Reymond.   |
|        | Mathematical, 7½.—'Correspondence between Two Points on a Curve,' Prof. Cayley.  |
| TUES.  | Royal Institution, 8.—'Non-Metallic Elements,' Prof. Frankland.  |
|        | Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture.   |
|        | Anthropological, 8.—'Introduction to Anthropology of America,' Mr. Bollert; 'Notes on an Hermaphrodite,' Capt. Burton. |
|        | Statistical, 8.—'Frequent Autumnal Pressure in Money Market,' Prof. Jevons.  |
|        | Engineers, 8.—'Permanent Way,' 'Rolling Stock,' Mr. Roehusen.  |
| WED.   | Royal Institution, 8.—'Muscular Contraction,' Prof. Du Bois Reymond.   |
|        | Meteorological, 7.   |
|        | Society of Arts, 8.—'Diseases of Meat and Health of the People,' Dr. Thudichum.  |
| THURS. | Royal Institution, 8.—'Non-metallic Elements,' Prof. Frankland.  |
|        | Zoological, 4.   |
|        | Naturalistic, 7.   |
|        | Linnean, 8.—'Myrtaceæ,' Mr. Bentham.   |
|        | Chemical, 8.—'Heat of Chemical Action,' Prof. Foster.  |
|        | Royal, 8.  |
|        | Antiquaries, 8.  |
| FRI.   | Royal Institution, 8.—'Church of England Music,' Mr. Macfarren.  |
|        | Philological, 8.   |
|        | Society of Arts, 8.—'Transformation of Neutral Substances' (Cantor Lecture), Dr. Grace Calvert.                        |
| SAT.   | Royal Institution, 3.—'National Portraits,' Mr. Scharf.  |

#### FINE ARTS

##### NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

THE Refreshment Rooms of the International Exhibition have survived the building of which they once formed part, and are now tenanted, not by jovial holiday folks and urgent men of business, but by hundreds of portraits of the illustrious and famous dead. Chronologically arranged, filling the whole of four great sections in the upper and lower stories of the building, are more than a thousand representations of men and women, scarce one of whom is unknown to fame, or from whose name some sort of echo is not in our memories. A gathering of inexhaustible interest. The list begins so early that, if we credit the ascription of the Catalogue, No. 1 represents *Rosamond Clifford*, whose body is said to have been haled out of the tomb not long after death seemed to fit it for a place in the chapel at Godstow that is now a lay-stall; this was before the end of the twelfth century. The "Rose of the World" preceded *Sir William Wallace* (2) by nearly a hundred years, and is not less authentically portrayed here. From this period to the close of the seventeenth century, or a little later, the series is continued. It may not be unaptly terminated here by that most illustrious lady, Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin, a highly-sensitised female, who died not more than a pistol-shot from this place, and kept what the censorious called a gambling-house, and whose guests were expected to leave gold pieces under their dinner-plates. She was buried, we believe, in the parish church at Chelsea: no one took the trouble to turn her out of the grave. Strange, that Pepys would have been "gladder" that her children should reign in England than that those of King James should do so. It was she whom Evelyn saw on that woe-filled sixth day before King Charles's death, together with "Portsmouth and Cleveland, and a French boy singing love-songs," in the "glorious gallery" at Whitehall. No reasonable person would exclude this "sort of cattle," as Pepys called such persons as the above; there are not many as it is; but of heroes, poets, painters, kings, lords,

politicians, fools, saints, knaves, and the like, there is a wonderful store. To them let us turn, with the assurance that the man must be dull indeed who quits the vast company without delight and thankfulness to those of the Art-Department and special committee who brought them face to face with us, and carried out Lord Derby's suggestion in an admirable manner. To them and those who have permitted the treasures of their houses to be removed for public use, public thanks are due.

The earliest works are placed in a sort of ante-room at the east end of the upper gallery; to these no discriminating visitor will refuse attention, notwithstanding the more than questionable titles so many of them bear, and the obvious incongruities of their styles and imagined origins. Those who will may reject *Fair Rosamond* (1), question *John of Gaunt* (4), and accept the likeness of *John Wycliffe* (6), while they ascribe to either portrait a more ancient original. In the two portraits of *Chaucer* (7 and 8), we see reproductions of that which Occleve painted from memory (Harleian MSS. 4866), treated by different hands, of which those which produced No. 8 were by far the more skilful. The weakly, self-indulgent expression of handsome *Richard the Second* is here (7), not, perhaps, as it was originally painted,—indeed, the modern modelling of the face and draperies is obvious,—but in all probability on an ancient if not contemporary groundwork. This picture is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and formerly hung in their church; it might well have been painted in the time of Henry the Fifth, who removed the body of his hapless predecessor from Langley, and as the Pell Records tell us, paid John Wyddemere, joiner, 4*l.* for making a horse-bier, coffin, and other things to that end, 1413, and placed it in the tomb which Richard himself, two years before his death, had caused to be made, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, for the Confessor's Chapel. Here are the Eton portraits of *Henry the Fifth* and *Sixth*; like the last, probably painted on ancient resemblances, and thus preserving something of portraiture. Lord Essex's seriously restored portrait of *Henry the Fourth*, that came from Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, a seat of the Lenthalls, is said to have a pedigree reaching to the gift from the King himself, whose badge of the fox's tail is on the frame; there is no violent improbability in this ascription. There is certainly nothing in these works to justify a doubt that they could be wrought at the time in question. The discovery of the rolls of expenses for the building of St. Stephen's Chapel, 1292, proves not only that oil was used in the process of painting in this country at least a century before the days of John Van Eyck, but the regular gradation of payments to the artists of those days, and affirms that they were highly esteemed, not by a people ignorant of Art, but capable of producing and appreciating these beautiful sculptures, which Flaxman and Cockerell lauded with all their hearts. Modern thoughtlessness conceives all old paintings in this country to be in the style of those wretched fragments that now and then turn up in village churches. The Hugh of St. Albans, who got a shilling a day "for the ordination of certain images," was paid by no ignorant master.

On the other hand, we have a chance of error in the ascription of pictures like No. 16 here, the so-called *Marriage of Henry the Sixth*, which was once in Walpole's possession, and is engraved in the 'Anecdotes of Painting,' vol. 1, where he indulges in characteristic insinuations with regard to the "prominence of the lady's waist," to the ruin of Queen Margaret's reputation. The picture appears to us not English at all, but Flemish; the ceremony may be that of King Henry's marriage, but it must have been painted long after that event took place. Her Majesty's figure shows only what appears in many works of the time: see the picture, by J. Van Eyck, in the National Gallery, 'Jean Arnoulphin and his Wife.' The visitor will be grateful for that liberal construction of the word "portrait" which led to the admission of the Duke of Devonshire's exquisite triptych, *Sir John Donne and his Wife* (18), who, with SS. John the Baptist and the Evangelist in the wings of the pictures, kneel with SS. Catherine and

Barbara as sponsors. This picture, undoubtedly the work of Memlinc, and a marvel of splendour and tender beauty, Walpole absurdly ascribed to the Clifford family, who were Lancastrians, notwithstanding the occurrence of the Yorkist badge of roses and suns. Mr. Weale has pointed out this error. Among the interesting pictures of this series are Nos. 5, *William of Wykeham*, fine, but flayed, the crook in the left hand; 20, *Isabel Nevill*, Duchess of Clarence, daughter of the Kingmaker, an exuberant, *jolie* lady.—The picture styled *Richard the Third* (38), though dissimilar in style from the works of the age to which it is attributed, may be a resemblance: see the strikingly nervous action of shifting the ring on and off his right little finger. Among the portraits whose authenticity few could question appears *Fox, Bishop of Winchester* (46), lent by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, his own foundation,—a down-looking and fearfully emaciated face.

The artistic value of this collection may be said to begin and, with some remarkable exceptions, to end with that time which supplied those countless pictures that, for lack of a better name, are boldly given to Holbein; suffice it, that here are ample evidences to show the existence of several capable painters in this country at the period in question, or, what is much less probable, a large importation of such works at a later date than this, to which family names have been given in a country which was not that of their birth. Of *Henry the Eighth*, of course, there are nearly a score of portraits, all in one manner, but differing hugely in value and excellence. Probably the most striking is the beautiful picture (124), by Holbein, which shows a jovial, handsome and highly intellectual head of a man in the bright prime of life, to be profitably compared with that less ancient work which represents the king changed by time, with stiffened lips and thin grey hair.—Sleek *Sir Henry Guildford* (129) has been thoroughly restored, and may likewise be compared with a less ancient portrait of the same (149): here he has a white staff in his hand.—*Baroness Hungerford* (66) is a fine and striking picture; she holds in her hand the red rose of Lancaster for which her father and her husband fought, and wears a widow's cap, pinned under her chin.—*Thomas Linacre* (96), founder of the College of Physicians, a fine head, looks Flemish, and might have been painted abroad.—*Restless Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland* (90), with an amorous face, wears countless rings; they were a ring-wearing people in England in those days, as all the pictures here show: see also the fine and vigorous portrait of bold *Sir Nicholas Carew* (162), bearded 1538, who is dressed in black, laced with gold, and has the fingers of his gloves slashed so as to allow his rings to protrude. This is a noble portrait, which, as it is dated 1549, so the Catalogue says, cannot be the work of Francis Pourbus the elder, who was born in 1549, nor of Pourbus the younger, who was born in 1570; the inscription on the frame errs accordingly.—No. 54 shows *Ferdinand of Arragon*, with a transparent-painted globe in his hand: a noteworthy picture.—Here, Nos. 82, 83, is parrot-faced *Mary of Guise*, mother of Mary Queen of Scots, and shrewd-looking *Archibald Douglas*, husband of the above-named Margaret Tudor,—a portrait not unreasonably attributed to Janet.—Here is the noble whole-length *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey* (102), from Hampton Court, attributed to Holbein,—a young man in a red dress, with hand on hip, grasping a sword, and No. 121, *Henry Howard*,—a stately, tall and melancholy-looking man,—whose picture looks too old for that of one executed in his thirtieth year,—clothed splendidly in a bronze-coloured and silver-embroidered dress of Italian design, leaning upon a broken column, on the base of which is inscribed "Sat superest."

No portrait in the whole collection surpasses in the perfect brilliancy and purity of its condition that of *Lady Butts* (115), by Holbein; this is exquisitely modelled, a charmingly mother-like, good, lady-like picture.—Next to this is the *Dr. Butts* of Shakespeare's 'Henry the Eighth' (110),—a sensible, temperate face, firmly painted, but inferior in condition to the last.—All but one of the wives of Henry

the Eighth, from the Catherine who died first to the Katherine who survived, are here depicted; few will cease from wondering at the condition of that which is said to represent *Anne of Cleves* (132), said to be by the hand of Holbein, —an interesting picture, which looks as fresh as a new one. Nothing of the Holbein class will surpass in interest to the artist the remarkable life-sized cartoon (No. 134) that was found at Chatsworth, and evidently made as preparation for a portrait of Henry the Eighth, —in all probability that which appears here with the No. 144, the property of Mr. F. Danby Seymour, which it resembles in all essential details, only varying, so far as we can observe, in the decorations of the vest. Behind the figure of the King in the cartoon is that of his father, above a beautifully-designed frieze of *amorini* and foliage, in the Holbein style. —No. 157 shows *Sir Thomas More*, with the collar of SS., certainly a very fine picture. The famous family picture of the Mores, No. 163, will be studied by all with interest: it contains life-sized whole-lengths of *Sir John More*, the father of *Sir Thomas*, *Sir Thomas*, and poor *John*, his half-idiotic son, and *Lady More*, *Margaret Roper*, *Cecilia*, the *sponsa* of young John, a girl of fifteen, several servants and others of the household. The pedigree of this work is excellent; it gives us the interior of such a house as *More's* with great exactness. —*Henry the Eighth and his Family* (170) comprises a like valuable record, with portraits of *Edward the Sixth*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, *Will Somers* the jester, and his wife: note the curious picture of a garden, and its trim beds, that appears outside the room. —*Edward the Sixth* (172), a beautiful single figure, which justifies the fond memories we hold about the youth; it has been the father of many more, among which is probably No. 175. Near these appears the same king when nine years of age; a charming portrait, from *Christ's Hospital*, in a red dress striped with gold; the action clapping the little dagger; the hair cropped short. Then follow portraits of the *Wyates*, *Lady Jane Grey*, *Cardinal Pole*, —a large picture, which has been thoroughly flayed and re-skinned, representing *Edward the Sixth* presenting *Charters to Christ's Church*, *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas's Hospital*. The composition of this work does not suggest Holbein; the draperies are recent. —Here is *Queen Mary the First*, of unknown origin, but a fine picture, superbly robed, and less severe in its expression than that which has been cruelly treated, No. 205, the face of which is, however, still full of character: see the mouth, which seems shut fast, like a steel purse, and the nervous clutching of the fingers of one hand by those of the other. —The quaint portrait of *Queen Elizabeth*, by *Zuechero* (217), in a Persian dressing-robe, shows the change of style in portraiture which came in with the artist; and may be compared with the still more quaint portrait of the same, No. 229, which has a whole Garden of Eden embroidered on the farthingale, and, with still more curious results, with that which is numbered 207, the Queen having her hand on an iris, and upon the gold lining of her robe abundant eyes, mouths and ears, types which are not hard to understand. —*Sir H. Umpton* appears, biographically, in No. 230, with a little picture of his birth, a feast — with curious representations of a masque, his public services, deathbed, funeral, place of interment, and tomb, with its effigies, weepers, &c. —*Sir Jonathan Trelawny*, probably by *Zuechero*, is a capital portrait. Here is *Anthony Coke's* daughter, *Lord Burleigh's* rather shrewish-looking wife (254). The young *Princess Elizabeth* (271) has been restored rather too thoroughly. Students will be delighted with the silvery-hued, delicate half-length of *Sir Philip Sydney* (274), in ruff and steel gorget, a handsome, too-delicate face: also with the picture (284) of his sister, "*Pembroke's* mother," who stands before us here, with her hand upon her heart, a gentle, maternal face, with hair of a palish golden hue. Here, likewise, is *Philip's* mother, *Mary Dudley*, a large full-length, her hand upon a tall lute, — a very sweet face, a fine and striking picture; and his wife, *Sir Francis Walsingham's* daughter, who married, secondly, *Robert Devereux*, a pale, sad face, holding an open miniature, which seems to be that of the last. —The portraits of *Mary Queen of Scots*,

however much they differ in artistic value, agree in certain strongly-marked features, as the setting on of the nose; no better portrait exists than that on her tomb in Westminster Abbey. — No. 319 is highly characteristic, not the less so for looking a little sly. — Among the most delicious portraits here is that of gentle *Edmund Spenser*, (336), which we commend to all. — Let the series of *Shakespeare* portraits be noticed with differing feelings; among them the "*Chandos*" specimen (335); also, here is *Ben Jonson*, a noble picture, by *Gerard Honthorst* (333), the scarcely less interesting, but leaner, likeness of the same, No. 323.

## FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will take place on the 21st inst. The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday, the 23rd inst.

A collection of drawings by *John Leech* has been made at the residence of the Misses Leech, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park. This gathering is interesting to the artist's innumerable admirers, on account of its comprising original coloured drawings, which have been in the possession of his family for many years, some of which have never been published, and a series of very valuable tracings of drawings made by *Leech*.

The report of the Ecclesiological Society states that *Mr. Gordon M. Hills* read a paper in excuse of the scraping of *Lincoln Minster*; this was strongly animadverted upon by the members present. The Society had received an appeal for aid to the Bristol Architectural Society on the preservation of *Colston's house*; by this it appears the valuable relic in question is by no means delivered from peril; it is one of the most interesting memorials of domestic architecture in the country, and wealthy in memories in which the city has deep interest. "It happens that the back of these old premises adjoins that of the Guildhall in Broad Street, which, not long since, replaced the mediæval Guildhall, and Chapel of *St. George*; the ground it is now proposed to take for the erection of Assize Courts. As a question of site, apart from antiquarian considerations, the position is far from being the best that could be found." We trust something may be done to preserve this interesting relic. The Ecclesiological Society has determined to memorialize the Town Council of Bristol on the subject.

Several of the pictures recently mentioned as the last purchases of *Sir C. Eastlake*, have been placed in the National Gallery. Among them is the interesting work '*The Virgin and Child*' (751), by *Giovanni Santi*, *Raphael's* father, which has been hung on the same screen in the large room which sustains the *Garvagh Raphael*. — '*The Virgin, Child and St. Anne*, is the title of a large upright picture by *Girolamo dai Libri*. The three are close together, beneath a tall lemon-tree. — The predella of an altar-piece, by *N. Giolino*, contains and is styled '*Portraits of the Giusti Family*' (749); the figures are half-length, on two canvases. Besides these is a '*Virgin and Child*,' by *Sasso Ferrato*.

*Mr. M'Clean* has published a portrait of the late *Dr. Whewell*, engraved by *Mr. W. Holl*, in the chalk manner, from a drawing by *M. de Solomé*; this is a pleasant portrait, characteristic and expressive; a satisfactory likeness.

There is to be an International Exhibition of Works of Fine Art at Berlin; to remain open from the 2nd of September to the 4th of November next.

The Committee which has charge of the completion of *Cologne Cathedral* has applied to the Prussian Government for permission to institute a lottery, as before, the proceeds of which, if continued for nine years, will go far, it is hoped, to meet the charges of the entire works. During the past year, the receipts for this purpose have been 234,000 dols., of which 106,000 dols. have been subscribed; 50,000 dols. were obtained from the Government; 175,000 accrued from the lottery, and the balance from legacies. By continuing the lottery, it is expected to obtain a total of 250,000 dols. a year for the nine years which may be occupied in completing the Cathedral.

It seems desirable to preserve the connexion of many English artists with the houses in which they lived and worked during the early part of this century and later. So many changes are being made in London that old memories may be refreshed by our naming the residences of such men. We will in the present instance recall several early members of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, men who did much for Art in this country. The only original member of this body now living is *Mr. Cornelius Varley*, who exhibited in the first collection at 20, Lower Brook Street, in 1805, but had exhibited, in 1803, at the Royal Academy, to which collection *Mr. George Jones*, now R.A., also contributed; these are probably the oldest exhibiting artists now living. *George Barrett* lived at 20, Lisson Green, Paddington, afterwards (1810) at 17, Devonshire Place, Paddington; *Joshua Cristall*, 13, Berners Street, 5, Avery Farm Row, Chelsea, 6, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, 9, Upper George Street, Montague Square, 6, Maida Hill; *John Glover* at 40, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, 10, Montague Square; *W. Havell* at 61 and 13, Poland Street, 17, Howland Street, 7, Upper Conway Street, Fitzroy Square (a name which seems to have disappeared); *R. Hills*, at 6, Great George Street, Hanover Square, 83, Newman Street, 15, London Street, Fitzroy Square; *F. Nicholson*, at 10, Upper Titchfield Street, Marylebone, 1, Great Chesterfield Street, 52, Charlotte Street, Portland Place; *J. Varley*, at 15, Broad Street, Golden Square, where *C. F. Fielding*, *Mulready*, *W. Hunt*, *Mr. Linnell*, and others, studied with him; *J. J. Chalon*, at 23, Charles Street, Berners Street, 43 and 71, Great Titchfield Street; *F. Stevens*, at 45, Wigmore Street; *Augustus Pugin*, at 38, Rathbone Place, 36, Great Marlborough Street, 39, Keppel Street, where *A. W. N. Pugin* was born; *J. A. Atkinson*, at 8, Conway Street, Fitzroy Square, 43, Frith Street, Soho; *W. Turner* (of Oxford), at 24, Edward Street, Cavendish Square; *C. Wild*, of the "Cathedrals," at 1, Charlotte Street, Pimlico, 12, Arabella Row, Pimlico; *P. Dewint* (afterwards *De Wint*), at 93, Norton Street, Fitzroy Square, 10, Percy Street; *C. F. Fielding*, at 15, Charles Street, Berners Street, 50, Castle Street East, Oxford Street.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE, — HER MAJESTY'S FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

## Ladies Patrons.

Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.  
Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle.  
Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.  
The Dowager Marchioness Townshend.  
The Marchioness Townshend.  
The Countess De Grey.  
Lady Victoria Kerr.  
Lady Mary C. Nisbet Hamilton.  
Lady Braybrooke.  
Lady Chelmsford.  
Lady E. St. Aubyn.  
Lady Andrey Townshend.  
Mary Lady Anstruther.  
Lady Wallace.  
Baroness Mayer de Rothschild.  
Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild.  
The Lady Mayores.  
Mrs. F. Milbank.  
Mrs. Lane Fox.  
Mrs. J. M. Levy.  
Mrs. Newman Barnett.  
Mrs. Newman Smith.

The Gentlemen whose names are subjoined, anxious to testify their high appreciation of Her Majesty, and of the services which he has rendered to Art during a long sojourn in this country, have determined to form themselves into a Committee to assist him in organizing his Farewell Concert before his final departure from England.

## Committee.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.  
The Marquis Townshend.  
Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton.  
M.P.  
Lord William Hay.  
Lord Braybrooke.  
The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.  
Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres, K.C.B.  
Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.  
Baron F. de Rothschild.  
The Right Hon. C. Nisbet Hamilton.  
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.  
John St. Aubyn, Esq. M.P.  
F. Milbank, Esq. M.P.  
R. Summerson, Esq. M.P.  
J. Street, Esq.  
F. F. Courtenay, Esq.  
J. M. Levy, Esq.  
Lionel Lawson, Esq.  
H. F. Chorley, Esq.  
Henry Broadwood, Esq.  
Walter S. Broadwood, Esq.  
S. W. Waley, Esq.  
Bernard Crockett, Esq.  
George Adlam Ames, Esq.  
J. Benedict, Esq.  
Prof. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc.  
Prof. Wyld, Mus. Doc.  
Lindsay Spyer, Esq.  
S. Arthur Chappell, Esq.  
George Skinner, Esq.  
Fred. Davison, Esq.  
Rignor Garcia.  
J. D. Fawcett, Esq.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: — *Madame Parepa*, *Mlle. Liebhart*, *Miss Palmer* and *Madame Sainton-Dolby*; *Mr. Sims Reeves*, *Mr. Santley* by the kind permission of *W. H. Mapleson, Esq.*, *Mr. Wilby Cooper*, *Herr Reichardt* and *Mr. Lewis Thomas*. Pianoforte, *Mlle. Anna Miquel*, *Mr. Charles Halle* and *Herr Paulus Violin*, *Herr L. Straus*, *Viola*, *M. Batens*; Violoncello, *Signor Piatti*. Conductors, *Signor Raudigger*, *Herr W. Ganz*, *Messrs. Benedict* and *Lindsay Spyer*. — *Sofa Stalls*, 11, 12, Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Balcony Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s. To be had at *Messrs. Chappell & Co.'s*, 50, New Bond Street; *Austin's Ticket Office*, St. James's Hall; and of *Herr Mollique*, 30, Harrington Square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. THIRD CONCERT, April 16, at eight o'clock. Programme: Overture, Euryanthe, Weber; Concerto for Violin, Mozart; Symphony, C minor, Beethoven; Overture, The Isles of Fingon, Mendelssohn; March, Elmore, Beethoven; Vocalist, Fraulein Ulrich; Violinist, Herr Strauss.—Tickets at Messrs. Lamborn, Cook & Co.'s, 53, New Bond Street.  
24, Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
CAMPBELL CLARKE, Sec.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—Mr. CHARLES HALLE'S BENEFIT takes place on MONDAY EVENING, April 23, 1866. Programme: Violoncello, Sig. Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; Austin's, 25, Piccadilly; and at Keith, Frowse & Co.'s, 45, Chesham.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The first appearance of a very young—yet thoroughly prepared—artist, took place this day week in Mdle. Orgeni's presentation of Signor Verdi's *La Traviata*. A more antipathetic opera in subject does not exist than this; neither one more distinctly showing what the composer might have become had he lived under a better dispensation than that of "new Italy." In spite of recollections of the effect produced on very old, and very young, gentlemen, also on gentlewomen not undispensed to pry into the worst corner of that worst world in which women live, thrive, amass treasure, and die young, by Mdle. Piccolomini, the first stage *Traviata* in London,—we must regret that a new artist should have been found no better occupation, when for the first time confronting a strange public, than in this detestable opera.

A more satisfactory first appearance, however, on our stage we do not recollect.—Mdle. Orgeni has an elegance of appearance, behaviour, and costume, which speaks for itself as to the nature of the new candidate. Her voice is not a rich one, but it is a real *soprano* voice, some two octaves, if not more, in compass. Further, Mdle. Orgeni can sing, and she can phrase; and she was never idle, never attentive to the stalls, never, in brief, out of her part or her music. Her management of breath is good; her executive fluency is great. She has a capital shake (and now, when singers are beginning to take rank inasmuch as they can do nothing, a shake goes for something). She was anxious—who can wonder on such an occasion and in such an opera?—and not quite at ease this day week; but if we did not then see the beginning of a great career, life and health granted, we are greatly mistaken.

As an actress, Mdle. Orgeni showed that she has real feeling, and therefore little to learn. Her by-play is excellent, subtle without disturbance of her comrades; and going as far to justify the real impossibilities of such a stage-character as any by-play can do. The hurried, false look which fitted over her features, the smile which settled on them as often as better influences prevailed, the ghastly despair when the miserable end of a miserable career was not to be evaded—could not have been better nor more delicately expressed. To-night Mdle. Orgeni will appear in 'Lucia.'

Signor Fancelli, the new tenor, though ill placed, as that poor creature *Alfredo* is by the nature of the story, is promising. His voice is fairly good, and he delivers it without trick or crudity; but his part is not one of those which qualifies a hearer to judge of a singer. His success was, for the moment, greater than the lady's; but he must be heard in some better musical drama, ere any one can offer an opinion of his real value. As disguising the pretensions of vocal mediocrity, Signor Verdi's operas are "A 1."

The 'Prophète' was announced for Thursday, with Mdle. von Edelberg (not in Mr. Gye's programme), and Mdle. Sonieri, in the characters originally filled by Mesdames Viardot and Castellan. No opera bears starvation worse than this; and such a cast is not to be recorded without our recollecting the poet's line,—

Bare, ruined choirs, where once the sweet birds sung.

The *Times* speaks well of the new *Azucena*, Mdle. Maurensi, a recruit from America, which Land of Promise bids fair to furnish its contingent of artists to our theatres and opera-houses.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mapleson's season began with 'Il Trovatore,' sung by Mdle.

Sinico, Madame de Méric-Lablache, Signor Stagno (who appeared at a very short notice), and Mr. Santley. On Tuesday 'Martha' was produced. On Thursday, Mr. Höhler, the English tenor, of whom "all and sundry" amateurs have been talking for a year past, appeared in 'I Puritani.' We shall speak of this gentleman some days hence.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Being disappointed of Madame Schumann, Mr. Ella imported from Paris, for the first concert of his *Musical Union*, a young pianist, M. Diemer. Without wishing to be harsh or grudging to a stranger, we must point out that half a score of home players are ready at hand quite as worthy of an engagement as this clever young gentleman.—M. Diemer has a firm hand, a tone more powerful than pleasing,—and not sufficient expression for Beethoven's noble Pianoforte Trio in D major. But we have yet to hear the artist trained in France who commands the depth of feeling and breadth of style required for this grandest of instrumental music. Our remark extends to the once-famed concerts at the *Conservatoire*, at which the rendering of Beethoven's Symphonies, in spite of the admirable mechanical exactness of the execution, has always seemed to us too forced and finical. Herr Auer again, as violinist in this Trio, did not reach the mark. The three instruments, Signor Piatti being violoncellist, went tolerably neatly together; but the stupendous second movement, *Largo assai*, left us cold, and this should not be. Mr. Ella must be aware that he courts the strictest criticism by his perpetual self-laudation and his high prices of admission. Tuesday's concert was of average quality, nothing more.

We can only say, this week, that at the Concert of the *Musical Society* Mr. A. S. Sullivan's Symphony was performed with entire success. The third movement must have been repeated, had it occurred earlier in the work, with such well-merited cordiality was it received. Mr. Mellon and the splendid band under his control did their utmost; like those enjoying the task they are occupied in. The Symphony, we hear, will shortly be given by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society.

STRAND.—Among the new pieces of the present Easter we must not overlook Mr. F. C. Burnand's remarkable burlesque produced here, under the title of 'Paris; or, Vive L'empereur.' Of all men, Mr. Burnand has reason to utter the language of his sub-title, for no man has benefited more by the labours of that classical compiler. But it is easy to see that the playwright has resources beyond, and is, indeed, a better scholar than he pretends to be. Mr. Burnand always, even in his wildest doings, treats his theme in a classical spirit, and proves that he has really drunk of the choicest fountains of Hellenic lore. The fable of the Apple which the shepherd Paris had to adjudge to the fairest of goddesses, which having done he left poor Eneone and fatally attached himself to Helen of Troy, until the period of their re-union in Cythera. This is the mythological story which Mr. Burnand has selected to support the burthen of his songs and puns and parodies; and let us add that, in this instance, he has repaid the obligation by setting his subject in a manner which rivals the skill that made his 'Ixion' so popular and profitable to the different theatres at which it has been repeated. That 'Paris' will share in this popularity we nothing doubt. Mr. Charles Fenton, too, has done justice to the scenery, as well as to the part which he plays in the drama itself. The piece opens with Cupid's Tea Rose Gardens, with Mr. Turner as the elderly and corpulent love-god, afflicted with rheumatism, and moulting his feathers. The notion is certainly an odd one, and amuses the audience uncommonly. Mr. Fenton's *Pollux* was well matched by Mr. D. James's *Castor*, and their pugilistic exhibitions add greatly to the hilarity of the action; to say nothing of the exceedingly funny song they have to sing. *Paris* is played by Miss Raynham, and *Eneone* by Mr. T. Thorne, who burlesques the characters of *Rip Van Winkle* and his shrewish wife. Mr. Stoye is rich in the part of *O'Ryan* (Orion), both in regard to the brogue and the humour, and perpetrates no

end of bulls. Miss Ada Swanborough personates *Venus* to the life. The music, which is excellent, is arranged by Mr. Musgrave. Well written, well acted and well mounted, the new extravaganza was well received.

ST. JAMES'S.—The legitimate drama seems likely to establish itself at this house, and the success hitherto achieved has inspired a laudable ambition in the management. Following the direction indicated by the acceptance of 'The School for Scandal' and 'She Stoops to Conquer,' Miss Herbert, on Wednesday week, ventured on 'Much Ado about Nothing.' This is one of Shakespeare's most mature works, and evinces his mastery of the resources of wit and language. The gay and the grave are mingled in it, as alternately the light and the shadow, making one of the most agreeable of pictures in the whole range of dramatic art. The comedy is of the most robust kind, and the wit thoroughly masculine in all the principal characters—quite as much in Beatrice as in Benedick. The former was, of course, played by Miss Herbert, and we have to compliment her on the earnestness of her acting and the persistent keenness of her raillery. Mr. W. Lacy was the *Benedick*, and gave us, as he generally does, an original conception, at once vigorous and daring. It was much relished by the audience, who went thoroughly along with its dash and spirit. Miss Bufton's *Hero* was a pleasing impersonation of a Shakespearean character generally misinterpreted; a rich nature concealed by native modesty, but prodigally revealing itself when once encouraged to a manifestation of its hidden perfections. As to *Dogberry*, he found an excellent impersonator in Mr. Frank Matthews, who carefully rendered all the traditions of the part, and was admirably assisted by Mr. F. Robson in that of *Verges*. The other parts were more than respectably sustained, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

SURREY.—An effort of the most ambitious kind was made on Monday, and one deserving of serious and earnest criticism, both in regard to its merits and defects. Mr. Watts Phillips has written for Miss Avonia Jones an historical drama, in five acts, which appeals to public judgment on the score of its originality and power. Mr. Phillips has claims on us for what he has done already,—his 'Dead Heart' having shown his capacity to deal with historical periods and with extensive groups of character in elucidation of their temper and tendency. The pages of Gibbon have supplied him with his present subject, and he has brought before us the Eastern capital of the sixth century in scenes of grandeur, in which the painter's pencil has helped the poet's pen. The play is called 'Theodora: Actress and Empress'; and the fortunes of the lady are traced in both aspects. But Mr. Phillips has made a grave mistake in bringing his heroine into comparison with one *Miriam*, a Jewess (Miss Pauncefort), in whose presence in particular scenes, and generally throughout the entire action of the play, Theodora is reduced to ordinary proportions. He might have learnt better from the practice of Shakespeare, who in all instances is careful to preserve the contrast of his characters, so that the weak are opposed to the strong, the gentle to the violent. Theodora and Miriam are both vehement persons, and the latter the stronger in will, by which she maintains her ascendancy throughout, and secures her victory in the end. Miriam, too, had the advantage of being more artistically acted, so that every point told; while her dupe, the Empress, was anything but properly conceived and judiciously performed. Miss Jones has no variety, and the monotony of her style went far to create the tedium under which the audience suffered in the development of the plot. Gorgeously attired, and having the advantage of the central position, the character was not uniformly sustained, but only occasionally indicated in spasms, which excited anything but enthusiasm. These, indeed, required elocutionary powers which Miss Jones does not possess. She is deficient even in the common accomplishment of an accurate pronunciation. Our ear was frequently confused by false quantities, and the uncertain sound which

she disposed her property upon after late" in this scattered however fuse action is us of M like the is saved James whom, rian, w changes nineteen Theodor Empress on Phi and who to place next tra Philip Miriam an impo that com ments M only com mind. terious fourth a by Crec her mi and con convert man is final to over his rebuking denies to her t which p throws a boy. T and elc choruse magnifi stage.

A c Mr. Be Norwic that ge a serio lies wi We that E place o the pa cordial recolle Dr. F Educa At Choral The Wedne Schum The Winch Our to hon decor Austr We three dee in 'The seems music island Pianis were i were i

she dispenses to specific vowels. Once we found her proposing to "immolate the Titans," which, upon after-reflection, we gathered meant to "emulate" them. This example will serve to indicate, also, that Mr. Phillips has aimed at elevated diction in his dialogue; and there is some good blank verse scattered through the piece. It is not upon this, however, that he has depended, but on the profuse spectacular accessories with which the action is attended. The opening scene reminded us of Mosenthal's 'Deborah,' for there the actress, like the Jewess, rushes in from the angry mob and is saved by her lover. The latter is Creon (Mr. James Bennett), a Byzantine nobleman, with whom, on his promise to make her his wife, she flees. Creon thus incurs the vengeance of Miriam, whom he had abandoned. The scene then changes from Constantinople to Carthage, whither, nineteen years afterwards, Creon is banished by Theodora, who has divorced him and become the Empress of Justinian. Creon is attended by his son Philip, whom Theodora believes to be dead, and who is despatched by his father to Constantinople to plead with his mother for his recall. We are next transported to the Byzantine palace, where Philip has an interview with his mother; but Miriam has been before him, denouncing him as an impostor, having meanwhile changed the casket that contained his credentials, so that the documents he brings, instead of proving his identity, only convey insults and threats to the Empress's mind. She commands his arrest, but, by a mysterious instinct, she stays his execution. In the fourth act we have the revolt of the people, headed by Creon; when Theodora proves the greatness of her mind by persuading the Emperor to remain and confront the rebels. She likewise seeks to convert Philip into an adherent, and the young man is mortally wounded in the encounter. The final tableau presents us with Creon mourning over him, and when visited by Theodora bitterly rebuking her for her unnatural conduct. Theodora denies that Philip is her son; when Miriam hands to her the stolen casket with the true documents which prove the fact, and the heart-broken Empress throws herself on the corpse of the slaughtered boy. The play is illustrated, not only with grand and elaborate scenery, by Mason & Gates, but by choruses and dances, forming altogether the most magnificent spectacle at present exhibited on any stage.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

A contemporary is mistaken in announcing Mr. Benedict's oratorio, 'St. Peter,' for this year's Norwich Festival. The new composition which that gentleman is preparing for the occasion is of a serious, though not of a Biblical, character, and lies within a smaller compass.

We make no apology for reminding our readers that Herr Molique's Farewell Concert will take place on the 30th. Anything more unanimous on the part of the press and the profession than the cordiality shown on this occasion is not in our recollection.

Dr. Wylde has put in evidence before the Musical Education Committee of the Society of Arts.

At the *Crystal Palace Concert* Beethoven's Choral Symphony will be given to-day.

The *New Philharmonic Concerts* will begin on Wednesday next. Among other pieces of music, Schumann's Symphony in E flat is announced.

There is to be a meeting of parochial choirs in Winchester Cathedral early in the summer.

Our excellent townsman, Herr Pauer, has come to honour in his own country, having received the decoration of Court Musician from the Emperor of Austria.

We acknowledge with thanks the programmes of three interesting amateur concerts given at Dundee in the course of the winter. At the sacred one, 'The Messiah' was performed.

The cry is, "Still they come!" Every spring seems to bring a larger and larger squadron of new musical professors, resolute to colonize on this barren island (as Herr Albert Wagner deposed) of ours. Pianists arrive in hordes, just as if the territory were not occupied, and every one's ear and interest were not bespoken. Of course, a new genius will

always make his own place in this wicked and unappreciating country. Among the latest pianoforte arrivals are Fräulein Anna Mehlig and Herr Silberschmidt.

Four new Italian operas, coming or come, are mentioned in the *Boccherini* journal: 'Il Cantore di Venezia,' by Signor Marchi, 'Un Giorno di Quarantena,' by Signor Albini, 'Loretta l'Indovina,' by Signor Ruggi, and 'L'Ultima degl' Incas,' by Signor Persichini.

The concert given in Florence the other day, in aid of the funds for the monument to Guido d'Arezzo, seems to have been a strange affair, entirely made up of modern works. Signor Pacini's Dante Symphony, and a Hymn to Guido, Signor Mercadante's Hymn to Signor Rossini, and Signor Pandolfi's 'Paggio Sinfonia' among the number. Nothing less in character with the spirit of the day could have been selected. The attendance was "modest," says the journal from which we quote the above.

Signor Bazzini is said to be really making way in Italy as a composer. His Fifty-first Psalm, in continuation of the Marcello series, already mentioned, has been performed at Florence, with the utmost success.

There is an incurable quantity of false enthusiasm in Paris current respecting Mozart's 'Don Juan,' reminding us of the inevitable "Ma Mère!" which the guilty person of the melo-drama vents when he hears the church-bell chime, and recollects days when he said his prayers at the maternal knee. No deckings and dressings can make of Mozart's opera other than it is, an immortal work; but the stale talk about "discovery" and "understanding," perpetually vented by our foreign contemporaries whenever a revival of 'Don Juan' takes place, wearies, because it clearly shows the amount of unreality in the admiration. Who could now (unless, perchance, some terribly ingenious German with a theory) say a new word about 'Othello,' or 'King Lear,' or 'Macbeth'? In themselves, these works are inexhaustible; but those who love to discuss the same, by way of setting themselves forth, "with harp, and pipe, and symphony," are exhausted, as we hope. So in the case of 'Don Juan' in Paris: the immortal opera has been produced at the Grand Opéra, and with care. M. Faure is, no doubt, the best *Don* now on the stage, though too reticent as a universal seducer. The three ladies—Madame Saxe, Madame Gueymard, and Mdlle. Battu—offer no equivalent to the last cast of 'Don Juan' when it was performed at the French Opéra—these being only Madame Cinti-Damoreau, Mdlle. Falcon (the ill-fated), and Madame Dorus-Gras. The version in preparation by M. Carvalho for the Théâtre Lyrique will fare better, so far as the cast of female characters is concerned—as including Madame Charton-Demeure and Madame Miolan-Carvalho. The last-named lady's perfection as Mozart's *Pamina* is never to be forgotten by those who have heard great singers, and yet who cannot bring themselves to believe that there are "no more cakes and ale."

A new burlesque, 'Didon,' by M. Blangini, has been produced at the Bouffes Parisiennes.—M. Castil Blazé's *pasticcio* to Regnard's 'Les Folies Amoureuses' has been (we must think superfluously) revived at the Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes.

The Festival of the Annunciation is to be celebrated in Notre Dame, Paris, by the execution of a Mass by M. Théodore Labarre.

Last year we spoke of the three prizes carried off by M. le Prince Edmond de Polignac as a writer of part-songs, for the use of the popular singing societies of Paris. One of these, 'The Swallow,' with English words set to it, has been just published by Messrs. Novello.

The Count de Reiset, French Plenipotentiary at the Court of Hanover, who has already produced an opera at Darmstadt, has finished a second one, in three acts, entitled 'Donna Maria.'

For the monument to Schubert, to be erected by the *Orphion* of Vienna, a most effective design has been prepared by Herr Pilz.

It should have been told that the Whitsuntide Lower Rhenish Musical Festival, to be held at Düsseldorf, will meet in a new concert-hall.

Madame Barbot, who has for some years kept her place as *prima donna* at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg (no easy matter), is engaged at Madrid.—What has become of another French lady, of whom we have heard good things, Signora Leonilda Boschetti (Léonie Bousquet)?

We cut the following memorandum from a Gloucester paper: "On Thursday, a most interesting and successful concert of sacred music took place at the Bishop's Palace, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage, who had been honoured with an invitation by the Bishop and Mrs. Ellicott. The music selected for the occasion was Schachner's oratorio, 'Israel's Return from Babylon,' which was conducted by the composer. Since the last performance of this work at Worcester, alterations have been made in the original score, and several most important additions inserted, among which we may mention an air for tenor, 'Praise the Lord, O my soul,' a quartet and chorus, 'Sing praises to the Lord,' and a chorus, 'Lord, restore thy scattered band.'"

#### MISCELLANEA

*Palestine Exploration.*—The following notes have been received from Capt. Wilson:—*Topography.*—The positions of Nazareth, Zerin, Lejjun, Beisan, Jenin and Nablus have been fixed astronomically, and a one-inch sketch made of the eastern portion of the plain of Esdraelon and Valley of Jerzeel down to Beisan; a reconnaissance sketch of the road from Jenin to Nablus; sketches of Beisan and Sebastiyeh, on a scale of six inches to a mile; a chain survey of the summit of Gerizim, on the 1-500th scale; and a sketch of Ebal and Gerizim, with the valley between, which is now in progress. A base line has been chained for this, so that the distance between the two mountains will be obtained with the greatest accuracy. *Archæology, Excavations, &c.*—At Zerin some small excavations were made near the large square building in the village, but without result. In and around the village are more than 300 cisterns or subterranean granaries for corn; a number of these were visited at various points, in the hope that some remains of the old town might be found in them; but neither there nor in the large accumulation of rubbish round the village could any foundations or remains be seen of sufficient importance to justify the commencement of excavations on a large scale. The examination of the mound is quite practicable, but would require some time and a large sum of money. Lejjun, Taanuk, and other places around, were visited, and notes made on their ruins. Descending to Beisan, we were much struck with the isolated appearance of the hill on which Kumieh stands, apparently the "hill of Moreh, in the valley" (Judges vii. 1). At Beisan we were utterly at a loss where to dig, and the disturbed state of the district made it difficult to find labourers; over the greater portion of the area the rank grass and vegetation reached nearly to the shoulders, so that the character of the foundations could not be seen; and it was only by stumbling amongst the loose hidden stones that the existence of a great portion of the ruins was detected. Most of the columns standing appear to have at one time ornamented a street which ran from the Gadara gate round the Acropolis. A plan was made of the theatre; two rock-hewn tombs and several sarcophagi were found. Whilst at Beisan a visit was made to Sukkat. The name seems to be applied to the district as well as to a small Tel, on which are some inconsiderable ruins; there is no very marked feature, such as would answer to the expression "Valley of Succoth"; the district is rich and well watered, and was, when visited, occupied by over 200 tents of the Sukr Bedouin, who are now at war with the Adouan. The river being unfordable, the fighting has been confined to an exchange of Arab abuse and a few long shots across the river; some four or five men have been killed. Excavations were carried on simultaneously at Sebastiyeh and Gerizim; at the former some excavations were made at the Church of St. John and two of the temples. A plan was made of the church and the grotto, which seems to be of masonry of a much older date than the church. There are six

loculi in two tiers of three each, and small pigeon-holes are left at the ends for visitors to look in; the loculi are wholly of masonry. The northern side and north-west tower are of older date than the Crusades; I think early Saracenic; in the latter there is a peculiarly arched passage. The church is on the site of an old city gate, from which the "street of columns" started and ran round the hill eastwards. The old city was easily traced; plans were made of the temples, they are covered with rubbish from ten to twelve feet deep, to remove which with Arab labour would take some three or four months. Anderson took charge of the Gerizim excavations, and opened out the foundations of Justinian's Church within the castle; in many places but one or two courses of stone are left; the church is octagonal, on the eastern side an apse, on five sides small chapels, on one a door, the eighth side too much destroyed to make out, probably a sixth chapel; there was an inner octagon, and the building without the chapels must have been a miniature "Dome of the Rock." A few Roman coins were found. The southern portion of the crest has been excavated in several places, but no trace of any large foundations found; in an inclosure about four feet from the Holy Rock of the Samaritans, a great number of human remains were dug up, but nothing to tell their age or nationality; we have since filled in the place and covered them up again; the Amran says they are the bodies of those priests who were anointed with consecrated oil, but may more probably have been bodies purposely buried there to defile the temple, or rudely thrown in and covered up in time of war. An excavation was made at the "twelve stones," which appear to form portion of a massive foundation of unhewn stone. M. De Sauley is quite right about the name of Luzah being applied to the ruins near the place where the Samaritans camp for the Passover. They are not of any great extent; by far the most important remains are on the southern slope of the peak, where a portion of the city wall can still be seen and the divisions of many of the houses. Whatever its name or date, there was certainly at one time a large town surrounding the platform on which the wely and castle now stand. *Photographs.*—View of Fountain at Nazareth, —two views of town of Nazareth, —Cliff behind Maronite Convent, Nazareth, —view of Zerta with Mount Gilboa, —two general views of ruins at Beisan, —old Roman bridge, Beisan, —theatre, Beisan, —three views of Church of St. John, Sebustiyeh, —general view of Sebustiyeh, —street of the Columns, Sebustiyeh, —ruins on Mount Gerizim from south, —sacred rock of the Samaritans, —interior of castle, with Ebal in the distance, —the twelve stones and west wall of castle, —view of ruins of Mount Ebal, —supposed scene of assembly of twelve tribes under Joshua. *Geology.*—The only peculiarity noticed was the construction of Jebel Duby (Little Hermon), which is composed of a conglomerate of trap fragments, flints and portions of hard limestone. The highest point where the wely stands is entirely of basalt, as is also an isolated conical-shaped hill, Tel Ajal, lying between Endur and Nein, and these appear to have been the centres of eruption for the basalt which covers the country as far as Beisan.

*The Davenport Brothers.*—In justice to Mr. Howitt and his "fellow worshippers," allow me to say, in reference to the paragraph on the Davenport Brothers which appeared in your journal of the 31st of March, that there is no truth in the statement that they have avowed themselves to be conjurers. The Brothers and Mr. Fay, in the most full and explicit manner, deny that they have ever admitted themselves to be conjurers; and they still affirm that the manifestations which take place in their presence are neither produced by them nor by confederates. Mr. Fay has already contradicted the statement which appeared to his prejudice a short time since in most of the newspapers. But few of them, however, had the sense of justice to give his letter publicity. ROBERT COOPER,

Representative of the Brothers Davenport.

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